PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,098.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
11th May	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7961		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8002
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7961	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals. Sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,663	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Combe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guiounet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
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En face de la Douane Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	25th June.

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AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" & also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil Rs. 15-13 | Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 16th May	8 a.m.	Outch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 17th May	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 13th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
10th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	....	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	..	E. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	..	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	..	K. Honma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	..	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 535
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Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
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The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
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Agents. Bombay

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
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GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed
Correspondence invited.

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STANDARD POLICIES
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.
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SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
FOR THE HOT WEATHER
ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS
Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
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(ESTABLISHED 1797).
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	Per Bot. Rs. as.	Per Doz. Rs. as.
DESSERT PORT—This Wine possesses a purity flavour	2 12	32 0
SUPERIOR "BLACK SEAL," Rich, soft, and delicate	3 6	40 0
OLD "INVALID" PORT, very Choice GREEN SEAL	3 8	42 0
WHITE PORT—Made from selected White Grapes	2 14	34 0
DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND—Matured Old Tawny	3 4	36 0
GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINE. (Bottled in Oporto Vineyards.)		
FREI AGOSTINHO	1 14	21 0
LEGITIMO	1 8	16 0
VICTORIA	3 0	35 0

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find the medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and dependency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days in a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, incipient decay, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired abuses, that annihilate and shroud the mind in misery, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons or those lastly, this preparation will prove invaluable giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Gravel, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Sandy or other deposits, Dropsies, and Diseases of the Urinary organs generally. Price 4s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE APERIENT PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels; whilst as a family medicine for both sexes, they are unequalled. 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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	Rs.	a.
NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	325	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	340	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	360	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	360	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	320	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
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The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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"No. 10"
(WATSON'S)
DUNDEE
A WHISKY OF RARE FLAVOUR
GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND
32 Rs. per Doz.
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THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.
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ALWAYS RELIABLE, ARNOLD'S
QUICK HEADACHE CURE.
One or two doses give speedy relief in headache, Neuralgia, and allied disorders without fail. Ans. 8.
ARNOLD'S REDUOYNE PEARLS
Will be found of great value and effective in reducing excess of fat in the body. Rs. 1-4.
ARNOLD'S PENNYROL ON FEMALE PILLS.
It is the effect and not the talk that makes these Pills Popular. Every suffering woman should give it a trial. Don't look to the Price but to the effect. Re. 1-0-0.
MADON SONS & CO.,
7 16 & 18, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.
MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS OF BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.
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BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.
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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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S. S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER," SAILING on 17th May, for ANTWERP.

Comfortable accommodation in 2-Berthed Cabins at REDUCED RATES.

For full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "ROTENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments as above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 11th May, 1907.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS LEE BAIRD SMITH, MAJOR, ROYAL SCOTS, (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS LEE BAIRD SMITH (late Major, Royal Scots Regiment), are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his Estate, Royal Scots, Bombay, all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June, 1907.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1907.

PRESIDENT COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT,
Royal Scots, BOMBAY

MHOWRA SEED.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to COLLECT and REMOVE MHOWRA SEED, from open Forest, Gurcharan, and other assessed and unassessed Government Waste lands, in the Talukas of Mahim and Dahanu and Peta of Umbergaon, and the Talaari Mahals. The Tenders should be sealed and reach the Undersigned by Post or hand, not later than the 31st of May, 1907, accompanied by 10 per cent. of the sum Tendered, as earnest money.

For further particulars apply to—

W. FISHER, I. F. S.,
Divisional Forest Officer.

North Thana Camp, *via* Bandra.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Church Trust Missionary Association of Bombay, has contracted TO SELL to our clients, Messrs. YUSUFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & COY., the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Agra Bank Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2078 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with the mansion, messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at North end of the Esplanade Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by property said to belong to Pallonji Bomonji Palkhiwalla, partly by the property said to belong to Narayen Sajba, partly by property said to belong to Ardeshir Eduljee Chinoy and partly by the Jamboolwady Lane; on or towards the South by the Esplanade Cross Road; on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road; on or towards the West, partly by the Breach Candy Road and partly by the property said to belong to Ardeshir Eduljee Chinoy aforesaid, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 564-467 and 537, and New Nos. 2655, 2487 and 2620, and are Registered under Ward Nos. 1783-4784 and 2458, Old Survey Nos. 6/1214-1920 and 1/1191, New Survey Nos. 1 and 7, and street Nos. 2 (a), 6 and (1) 2 and 2 and 11, and are now and have been for a long time past in the occupation of the Church Missionary Society.—Dated this 10th day of May, 1907.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND of this Company, will be paid for the last Half-year ending 31st December, 1906, at Rs. 14 per Share, at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 11th day of May, 1907, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register, the 23rd day of April, 1907, on production of Share-Certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

BOMBAY, 25TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FARRAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

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FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

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12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

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MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time), at Colaba, above Victoria Bunder Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, telescopic dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, almirahs, with and without mirror doors, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, large and small best gilded China, a knitting machine, jars, fancy pictures, statues on stand, Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, by Ditmar, glass, crockery, cuttlery and plated-ware, alluminium and copper chattis, a pair of fine bull dogs, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Kate Wilson.

N. B.—The property is on view.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 11th May, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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They are self adjusting
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RESERVE FUND £600,000

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Entebbe.			

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
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SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May* 9.] [BOMBAY, *May* 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85⅞		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98⅛	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	85⅛		⅛
Bar Silver in London	30	1/16	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	29 15/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	64⅞	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15½		
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48½		
Do. do. do. New York	4·86¼		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since 25 Apl	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2%		

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£25,400,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	£ 8,500,000	„ £ 800,000
Other Deposits	£45,100,000	„ £ 900,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	£31,100,000	Dec. £ 1,700,000
Notes and Gold	£25,100,000	Inc. £ 100,000
The Bank's Reserve is	47 %	of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	...	...	...Quiet.
Futures	...	...	...Easier.
East Indian	...	...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...	...	...Strong.
Total Sales	...	...	...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			... 500
Sales of East Indians	...	...	... 150
Imports	...	...	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	...	...	... 6·78+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			... 10¾ unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·23	6·15	6·10	5·99
+02	+02	+02	+03
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·93	5·86	5·84	5·82	5·81
+05	+03	+03	+03	+03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	7,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	8,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	28,000 „
Do. to Continent	...	7,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·90 unchanged

Futures.—Month of July, 10·69 —01 / Do. do. Dec. 10·69 —02 — Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11½
Futures—Month of July 11·62—03.
Do. do. Aug. 11·32—03.
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¢ unchanged.

Sugar:—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 10½d.
Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 54½ May-June—Havre—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 52½ May-June—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore 50½ May-June Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed:—
Bombay per 418 lbs., ex-ship 47 May-June.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	London	Persia	Mercantile Bank
15 Boxes Gold Bullion	7,44,960	Do	Do	National Bank
1 Case Sovs. and half Sovs.	69,000	Do	Do	Cox and Co
2 Bundles Rupees	2,000	Muscat	Warooriga	H S M Shoostry
1 Box Sovs. and half Sovs.	5,850	Jeddah	Bohemia	O Heerjee
1 Bag Rupees	1,350	Lamoo	Kaiser	R Coverjee
17 Pkgs Sovs. & half Sovs. / Rupees and Silver Coins	96,027	Jeddah	Shah Najam	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
The Bank of Bombay rate is now 6 per cent. per annum. There are lenders for one or two months in the open market at 3 per cent.

Exchange:—
The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand, there being no buyers of Credits under 1s. 4¼d. 3 Months Sight. There has been a small enquiry for Bank bills for the mail which has been met at our quotation. Bills remain scarce, but Banks are not bidding under current rates. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4¼d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4⅛d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 155
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 149½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	... 214

Government Paper:—
This market has been unsettled. In the early part of the day ready Paper was quoted at 98 3/16, but later on there were sellers in the market and no buyers with the result that quotations both for ready and the settlement declined to 98 1/16. There has not been much actual business done, the unrest in the North-West causing apprehension and anxiety amongst the dealers. Calcutta Market is also weaker, their ready rate being advised as 98, and for delivery in a month 98 1/8.

We quote:—

Cash	...	...	98·1
1st Settlement	...	...	98·1

Bullion:—
Bar silver closed firmer in London yesterday, quotations bring up ⅛ at 30 for ready and 29½ for delivery forward in two months. New York is steady at 64⅞. The local Market, however, has not been maintained ready bars being down ⅛ at 77½ ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	2	0
Ditto 2nd „	75	13	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd May	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th January	9	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,40,000	.....
Other Deposits	49,52,000	.....
Sundries	69,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	13,31,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	4,67,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	5,11,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	29,48,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	89,000	.....
Bullion	.....	46,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	85,000
Sundries	1,86,000	.....
Cash	7,95,000	.....

Council Bills:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered which amount 16·20 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 33·80 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d., these rates bring 1s. 16d. lower than last week, and tenderers receiving 5 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 57·40 lakhs. The amount advertised for sale next week is reduced by 10 lakhs to 40 lakhs. No extras have been advised since the sales.

The mail of the 26th April brings £20,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £50,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Bombay	Rs.	10,000
Madras	„	30,000
Total...	Rs.	40,000

The mail of the 3rd May brings £60,000 silver and £1,10,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	4,50,000
Bombay	„	2,10,000
Madras	„	9,00,000
Total...	Rs.	15,60,000

The mail of the 10th May brings £130,000 silver and £180,000 gold for Bombay and the £10,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,50,000
Bombay	„	3,80,000
Madras	„	5,90,000
Total...	Rs.	16,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	71,225	48,368	+ 22,857
Receipts from 1st October to 9th May..	2,423,672	2,248,150	+ 178,522
Shipments for the week—Europe ...	46,714	12,941	+ 33,773
China ... / Japan ... / Coast Ports	565	21,745	— 21,180
Total ...	47,279	34,686	+ 12,593
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th May.. Europe ...	828,330	653,673	+ 174,657
China ...	32,976	17,299	+ 15,677
Japan ...	462,652	328,196	+ 134,456
Coast Ports ...	39,096	20,724	+ 18,372
Total ...	1,363,054	1,019,892	+ 343,162
Afloat in harbour—Europe...	24,208	13,023	+11,185
China ... / Japan ... / Coast Ports ...	11,812	306	+ 11,506

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 20th April 1907—10,472 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th Feb. 1907—10,205 bales.

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RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	6,247	309,640	422,138
Central India ...	4,018	98,495	119,934
Barsee and Nugger ...	7,015	187,502	126,870
Berars... ...	7,983	443,893	472,376
Central Provinces ...	3,004	298,506	325,756
Total Oomras...	28,237	1,337,736	1,467,082
Dhollera	12,025	201,457	136,829
Broach	13,589	243,181	198,979
Compta and Dharwar.	7,519	66,776	54,026
Westerns	121	8,377	14,498
Bengals, N.-W. P.	6,946	468,973	301,914
Bengals, Rajputana...	2,300	65,134	28,095
Sind	209	13,637	29,281
Persian	77	2,072	1,560
American	378	17,374	12,481
Egyptian		1,158	1,339
Other Sorts		797	2,086
Totals...	71,225	2,426,672	2,248,150

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Despite fluctuations, the Home markets continue to advance. This is partly attributable to the predominance of the "bull" party in Liverpool and the corner for this month's delivery, and partly to the unfavourable reports still being received regarding the weather in America. The phenomenon of a corner in the month of May, in what is almost a record crop year, is due entirely to the shortage of high grades of American cotton, and to the exceptionally good demand for them. Wet weather throughout the whole of the cotton belt in America, except Texas has been detrimental to the growth of the new crop during the past week and a continuance of it will be injurious possibly leading to an abandonment of acreage. Considering the above circumstances it is not surprising that the market continues to advance, and it is probable that the rise will not receive a check until the May deliveries are completed, and more favourable accounts of the weather are received.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·59	6·78	+·19
Futures, May-June	6·09	6·23	+·14
Do. Oct.-Nov.	5·73	6·86	+·13
NEW YORK.			
Spot	11·55	11·90	+·35
Futures, July	10·33	10·69	+·36
Do. Dec.	10·37	10·69	+·32
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot	11 1/2	11·11/16	+3/1
Futures, July	11·45	11·62	+·17
Do. Aug.	11·18	11·32	+·14

The local market has been firm during the past week, and prices have advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per candy. The chief business in contracts has been in fine M. G. Bengals for this month's deli very and Westerns, also for May delivery. As we anticipated, the latter description has risen considerably, owing to the large short interest and the paucity of arrivals, and though some settlements have been made, there still remains a fair amount outstanding, and we shall probably see higher prices ruling before the 25th inst. Fine Khamgaum Akole for May delivery shows a rise of Rs. 6 per candy. Broach has advanced about Rs. 7, and a moderate business has been done. Westerns have risen Rs. 8, and Bengals are about Rs. 5 dearer Sawginned Dharwar is Rs. 4 higher.

In ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry, but a much better demand was anticipated considering the strength of the Home markets. Exporters have bought high-class Oomras and Bengals and full prices have been paid for really nice lots. Lower grades are quite neglected and difficult to move. Broach has been in some demand, and stapled Oomras have also changed hands. The enquiry for other descriptions have been limited. Mills have been buying quietly and, so far, show no inclination to stock for the monsoon. Their chief purchases have been in Broach, Muttia, Khandesh and Oomras, and some lots of Coompta, Bagalkot and Barsi have also been taken.

The total receipts of cotton into Bombay to date are 178,000 bales in excess of last year at the same time.

New crop has advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 during the week, but quotations are more or less nominal as there is no business doing. They serve, however, as a good index to the state of the market.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	268	May.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	223	„
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon	210	„
Fine „ Khangaum Akola	204/5	„
Fine „ Amraoti	204/5	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	178	„
Fine „ Khandeish	188/89	„
Fine „ Bengals	179/80	„
Good Westerns	241	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	246/7	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 255	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„ 186	January/08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	„ 199	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola	„ 218	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„ 199	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	... ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	20,000 „

Future Delivery prices:—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·24	6·16	6·11	6·00	5·91
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb**	
5·82	5·83	5·84	5·83	
+04	+01	+02	+02	

FREIGHTS.

There has been a fair amount of business done during the past week. Rates have declined somewhat. Antwerp has been done at 14s. 3d., Dunkirk at 14s 6d., Hull at 14s. and Marseilles at 14s. 6d. For June, 6d. less was accepted for Hull. The following are ready rates:—

Antwerp	15s.
Dunkirk	15s. 6d.
Hamburg	16s.
Havre	16s.
Genoa	15s. 6d
Marseilles...	15s.
Liverpool	15s.
London	15s.
Amsterdam	16s.

The s.s. "Suevia" has taken part cargo for Hamburg at 16s. The market closes quiet.

The following steamers are reported as fixed during the week.
s. s. "Dalhana" for U.S, at 20s dead weight, May loading
s. s. "Clydesdale" for P.P. at 19s. dead weight, May June
s. s. "New Orleans" at a lump sum said to be £6,100 for P. P. May June.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	95,200	cwts
Linseed	97,051	„
Rapeseed	118,097	„
Gingellyseed	3,208	„
Poppyseed	117,349	„
Groundnuts	826	„
Castorseed	29,852	„
Rice...	19,318	„
Myrabollams	25,989	„
Cottonseed	114,419	„
Mowrasseed	nil	
Gram	26,201	„
Joowar...	20,639	„
Maize	nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed.—In the early part of the past week the market was excited and native capitalists bought ready and sold September delivery at a difference of 12 annas per cwt. During the last, two days, the excitement has subsided, and prices have given way about 2 annas per cwt. At the close we quote as under:—

Ready	Rs. 7 14 0	B. T.
May	„ 8 4 6	R. T.
September ...	„ 8 10 6	R. T.

Rapeseed.—During the last week as high as Rs. 9 per cwt. was paid for Brown Delhi, May delivery, but the price subsequently declined to Rs. 8-10-0, and has since recovered to Rs. 8-12-0. Arrivals into Bombay are still on a free scale, but native sentiment is for higher prices. When the May settlement is completed, the heavy stocks in Bombay, (which are much heavier than any of the previous normal crop seasons) together with the difficulty experienced in obtaining godown accommodation, are likely to make holders easier. The Home markets have been quiet the last day or two, and a continuance of such markets would make dealers unwilling to carry their higher priced stocks. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	Rs. 8 6 0	B. T.
„ Delhi „ ...	„ 8 8 0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore „ ...	„ 9 2 0	B. T.
„ Guzerat „ ...	„ 9 2 0	B. T.

Poppyseed.—Arrivals continue very free. The market has fluctuated during the week with a fair business passing. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 9 15 0	B. T.
May	„ 10 5 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed.—The market has ruled steady, but there is little doing and we quote as under:—

Yellow Hingunghat ...	Rs. 55 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	„ 47 0 0	

Castorseed.—During the week the market has been steady with a moderate business doing in ready at Rs. 35-8. For September delivery we quote Rs. 37.

Cottonseed.—The market is firm and we quote at the close Rs. 22 for ready.

Mowraseed.—Arrivals nil. The market has firmed up considerably during the past week, and we quote July-August Rs. 7-14-0 R. T.

Groundnuts.—There is not much doing but the market is firm at Rs. 42

Wheat.—The market is firm but there is very little business doing. We quote as follows:—

White Delhi May ...	Rs. 4 12 0	
„ June-July ...	„ 4 13 0	
„ Aug.-Sept. ...	„ 5 1 0	
„ Karachi June-July ...	„ 4 8 6	to 4 9 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods.—The market is steady. There is a slight improvement in Nainsooks of higher counts and wider widths. Mulls are also doing well. Lower counts, however, both in Mulls and Nainsooks are neglected.

Grey Goods.—There is a little enquiry for near at hand goods. Fair deliveries are also being taken. There is, however, no inclination for forward buying, neither does the existing gulf between this and the Home market admit of this being done.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The market here is steady, and the demand is better than for some weeks past. Prices on the other side have jumped so high that fresh placements have become impracticable. There is a general feeling that a reaction will take place in the Home markets later on, and that prices will decline.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—The demand continues very slack and there is at present no sign of any improvement. Stocks are accumulating, The Home market is very firm.

Turkey Red Prints.—The market is quiet, but buyers show a tendency to enter into fresh business to secure shipments.

Dhooties.—There is a small demand in our market, but prices are not encouraging though the Home market is firm and advancing. We look for better rates later on.

METALS.

Copper.—The recent advance in prices has caused a very quiet feeling, and there is no demand from up-country. Prices, though high, are quite nominal. Stocks are almost exhausted, and very little is coming forward, but consumers decline to make any purchases at the present high level.

Yellow Metal.—The market is very quiet and there is an utter absence of demand from all districts, the chief reason being the high level of rates.

COALS.

We have had a quiet and declining market during the past week, and business has been practically at a standstill. Some small retail lots of good Bengal coal have changed hands at Rs. 14/8 per ton. We quote:—

	Rs.	
Cardiff	20 0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	17 8 0	„
Yorkshire	17 8 0	„
Watson's Hartley ...	17 0 0	„
Desherghur Bengal ...	15 0 0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15 0 0	„
Seebpore	15 0 0	„
Heilger's Standard ...	14 8 0	„
Lawries Navigation ...	14 8 0	„
Balliari	14 8 0	„

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady, and the current rates to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows:—

Russian Rising Sun oil in tins	Rs. 3 10 0 Per pair tins.
„ „ „ „	loose. Rs. 3 0 0 Per 8 gallons.
Burmah Swan oil in tins	3 6 0 Per pair tins.
„ „ „ „	loose ... Rs. 2 12 0 Per 8 gallons.
Russian Anchor cases	„ 4 8 0 Per case.
Sumatra, Silverlight oil, 150° ...	„ 5 2 0 Per case.

SHARES.

The Share market was closed on Monday and Friday during this week and the transactions reported are limited. Bank of Bombay Shares have improved from Rs. 1392½ to Rs. 1,400, Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 54. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 135, Bombay Flours at Rs. 920, Kemp's at Rs. 214. Mareks are steady at Rs. 147, Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 445. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 265 and Preference Shares of the same Company at Rs. 268, The Shivrajpur Syndicates shares are steady at Rs. 80, The Bombay Electric Supply Tramways Company Preferences shares have changed hands at Rs. 127 to 128 and ordinary shares at and about Rs. 167. In Mill companies Bombay United have declined to 400, Central India are steady at 1,925, Swadeshis are in demand at Rs. 1330x-d., Colaba Land are steady at Rs. 920, David Mill shares after touching 360 closed at Rs 355x-d. Empress are weak at Rs. 37 Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 6700, Leopold are steady at Rs. 65. Manekji Petit's closed at Rs. 3,040, for June settlement Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,450. Sholapur's at 3,450, Southern Mahrattas have changed hands at Rs 160, Century's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,600. Textiles are unchanged at Rs. 1,200. Crescent at 96 1/4x-d. Press shares are unchanged at previous quotations with little or nothing doing except mofussils which have improved to Rs. 587½. In Railway Companies Tapti valleys are quiet at Rs. 455, Amedabad Dholkas have improved to Rs. 102, Amritsar Patty to Rs. 112, Amedabad Prantej to Rs. 565. The rest are unchanged.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day:—
SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL CLASSES. RACE—Sails at 4 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M	S	Entered by
Isca	11	12	Capt Muter
Pixie	17	36	Mr J G B Metcalfe
Sayonara	21	36	Mr A Erickson
Tomtit	28	48	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth
Lapwing	32	0	Capt R S J Gillespie
Maud	33	36	Officers R E
Corali	36	0	Mr J G E Metcalfe
Clutha	35	12	J J Welch
Valkyrie	40	48	Mr H E Johnson
Swin	35	12	Sergt Major Giles R E
Swale	35	12	Corporal Offord R E
Invicta	54	24	Sapper Benson R E
Peewit	31	12	Mr D Fraser and F V Evans
Erin	17	36	Mr R H Ireland
Turquoise	Scr		Mr F J Preston
Manikin	20	0	Officers R A
Midget	38	24	Officer R A
Jean	40	0	Mr A G H MacLean

Time-limit—7 p.m.

THE strict secrecy which was observed in the construction at Fairfield, Glasgow, of the cruiser "Indomitable" will henceforth be enforced in the case of all ships built for the British Navy. The staff will be sworn in before being entrusted with the carrying out of minute details, and no one in the yard will be able to learn anything like complete details of warship designs. The decision of the Admiralty is due to the close manner in which foreign Governments are copying British designs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—April 13, at Donnington, Sandford Road, Bromley Kent, the wife of F. B. Anderson, of a daughter.
BYNG HALL—April 17, at Guildford, at the residence of her father, Sir Francis O'Callaghan, the wife of Percy Byng Hall, Esq., D.S.O., of a son.
CONGDON—April 20, at Rutland Lodge, Boscombe, Hants, the wife of Major A. E. Congdon, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a daughter.
FARQUHARSON—April 21, at 41 Sinclair Road, Kensington, W., the wife of Capt. H. D. Farquharson, Royal Marine Light Inf. of a son.
GRANT—April 18, at 9 The Holt, Alverstoke, the wife of Capt. Lowther Grant, R.N., his Majesty's ship Cornwallis, of a son.
HOOPER—April 17, at 6 Victoria Road, Kensington, W., the wife of Stuart Hooper, late captain, Royal Horse Art, of a son.
MULLENS—April 18, at The Oaks, Langham, Colchester, the wife of Major R. L. Mullens, Queen's Bays, of a son.
OLDERSHAW—April 19, at 9 Kinnaird Road, Liscard, Cheshire, the wife of Lieut W. G. Oldershaw, Royal Naval Reserve, of a daughter.
PINNEY—April 20, at 22 Highfield Road, Dublin, the wife of Col Reginald Pinney, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.
WHITE—April 17, at 11 Ennismore Gardens, S. W., the wife of Capt. H. H. R. White, 59th Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHALLEN BOSWELL-REID—April 9 at St. Andrew's Church, Westminster, Edward Gartney, son of Major Challen, to Lily Seton, daughter of Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col D Boswell-Reid.
HAY BELFOUR—April 20, at All Saints' Church, Laleham, Capt James George Hay, the Gordon Highlanders to Sibyl Goldwin, daughter of Mr Goldwin Belfour.
HOWORTH—ELLIOTT—April 18, at St Jude's South Kensington, Rupert Beswicke, son of Sir Henry and Lady Howorth, to Evelyn Maria, daughter of the late Mr Elliott, of Lisbon.
MATHEW—BIRLEY—April 17, at the Parish Church, Kirkham, Lancashire, Gervase Arthur, son of the late Col. W. C. Mathew, 81st Regt., to Helen Maud, daughter of the late Edmund Beirly.
STORRAR—BURTON—April 20, at St George's Beckenham, by the Revd Canon Arnot, Rector of the Parish, assisted by the Revd J. E. McM. Dutton, Edward Lee, youngest son of Robert Storrar, of Perrymead Court, Bath, to Edith, fifth daughter of the late John Burton, of Beckenham, Kent, formerly of Blackheath.
THOMPSON—BANKES—April 17, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Major Harry Adair Thompson, 3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards (formerly of the Connaught Rangers, to Frances Helme, daughter of Mrs Bankes, of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire,

DEATHS.

BEVINGTON—April 14, at Torquay, Col. Samuel Bourne Bevington. V. D., J. P., late 3rd Volunteer batt. The Queen's Regt., aged 74.
BIRCH—April 20, at Lichfield, Major James R. K. Birch, D. S. O. Cheshire Regt.
BRACKENBURY—April 21, at Thorpe Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire, Major Henry Brackenbury, of his Majesty's Body Guard.
CAIRD—April 22, at his residence, 44 West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Surg.-Major W. E. Caird, late Indian Medical Service aged 74.
DAWES—April 12, at St. Martin's, Tunbridge Wells, Hester, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bawes, in the Bengal Staff Corps, and 17th (Loyal Poorbiah) Bengal Native Inf., aged 80.
FANSHAWE—April 16, at The Tile House, Shanklin, Mary Louisa, widow of the Rev. Frederick Fanshawe, daughter of the late General Sir Henry Goldfinch, K. C. B., aged 79.
MARTIN—April 18, at Ealing, Charles W. W. Martin, L. L. D., Madras Civil Service (retired), aged 66.
TOWERS—April 16, at Cambridge, Robert Mason Towers, late Bengal Civil Service (retired), aged 66.
TUCKER—April 20, at Hafetwen, Eastern Villas Road, Southsea, Col. Aubrey Harvey Tucker, C. B., late commander 68th Durham Light Inf. and 41st Regimental District, son of late Rev. Dr R. T. Tucker, D. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCHUMACHER—May 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Gustav A. M Schumacher, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 11-14m., 11-7 a.; Low water, 4-30m., 4-59a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Entertainment to Professor Velinker, Chinna Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 6-9 p.m.
East Indian Association, social gathering and dance, Town Hall, 7-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water 11-53m., 11-39a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-34a.

A MAHARAJA'S DEPARTURE.—His Highness the Maharaja Mansingh of Deoghad Baria, who had arrived in Bombay on Monday last, left for his State last night.

A MISSING CART DRIVER.—Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., reported to the Police yesterday, that on Tuesday afternoon, labour cart No. 3449, was loaded with four bales of yarn valued at Rs. 600 and despatched to the Docks from the Howard Mills on the DeLisle Road, but it never arrived at its destination. After subsequent enquiries, the empty cart No. 3449 was traced, but the driver of the cart was a substitute, not known to the owner. Enquiries are in progress.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of April last there were 44 horses, 102 bullocks, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital

NOTE

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NOTE

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

"SOME PROBLEMS OF EXISTENCE."

This book, from the pen of Norman Pearson (Arnold), of which the nucleus is a series of contributions to reviews, is an attempt to reconcile in regard to some of the profound mysteries of life, the conflicting claims of theology, philosophy and science. "Philosophy is the expression of thought, theology of the religious instincts, science of classified experience, and not unnaturally they have different accounts to give of any object which comes within the purview of them all." But each frequently forgets that its jurisdiction is limited, and the result can be seen in those differences of opinion, especially between theology and science, which many rashly assume are irreconcileable. The theory which Mr. Norman Pearson outlines in order to adjust these conflicting pretensions, rests upon three postulates—(1) the existence of a deity, (2) the immortality of man, (3) a Divine scheme of evolution of which we form part, and which, as expressing the purpose of the Deity, proceeds under the sway of an inflexible order. The third postulate, as will be seen, replaces the the conventional Christian one of freedom of the will or Libertarianism, and in a later chapter the author explains at length the untenability of free will. The second postulate is of course essential to the success of any reconciliation. We are confident that the day of materialism is passing and not even Haeckel could much longer continue to decry immortality as an unwarranted dream. For, in addition to all the time-worn evidence we now possess the well and scientifically ascertained fact that, in the words of Myers (*Human Personality*) "veritable manifestations do reach us from beyond the grave." The immortality that the book under review requires us to believe in is, however, of a character diverse from the conventional teaching of the Christian Churches. The conventional Heaven and Hell are indeed the weakest planks of orthodoxy and with the progress of human thought some modification of these doctrines is confidently to be expected. Not that Mr. Pearson's arguments are unassailable, for at the outset we detect a glaring inconsistency. Hell, he says, is impossible if we assume, as for the moment he does, that God is both omnipotent and benevolent. But later he accounts for the existence of evil in the world—both moral and physical evil—on the ground that the God of religion, however benevolent, is necessarily under a self-imposed limitation of power as he is a personal rather than an absolute God, and qualities such as benevolence could not be predicated of an absolute God. But if such a limitation admits of evil it may surely with equal reasonableness be held to admit of the natural consequence of that evil, viz. a place of punishment, although the punishment of course need not, and according to modern ideas cannot, be eternal. This, however, is a point by the way. Why, in the opinion of the author, the conventional beliefs about a future life must give way is because in these days of belief in evolution the only tenable doctrine is one of progressive development after death. As progressive development according to him takes place before birth—the life-force being derived, from the physical and chemical forces of nature, and the higher forms of life being gradually evolved from the lower (here we find a spice of Butler Burke superadded to historic Darwinism) —so too the progress of the disembodied spirit after death must be continuous. Evolution is alike applicable to mind, that is soul and body. "When once it is recognised that the present is the product of the past, it seems inevitable that the future must be similarly linked to the present." This world need be neither the first nor the last stage of the process of evolution upwards. This being granted, our author insists that that the conditions of the next stage of existence cannot differ very largely from those of present life and "they must include materials and surroundings," though of course the tendency will be towards a gradually increasing spirituality. Then can be no total or instantaneous alteration in the character of the soul at the death of the body, and the soul must begin a new stage with the character it has acquired in the preceding stage. "Were it not so, its evolution would be impossible. The better the life lived here on earth the more in harmony with its environment will the soul be after death, so that heaven may be regarded "as the complete harmony with our environment for which we are not forbidden to hope, and Hell as the name for those discomforts which must inevitably befall an organism surrounded by an environment of higher development than its own." These discomforts will be brought about by the Law of Natural Requital, a course which is certainly more in accordance with the principles of evolution than the distribution of external penalties by an offended Deity. We see no reason why Christians and members of other religions should not accept this scientific explanation of the admitted fact that evil will in the next world receive due chastisement and good will prosper more exceedingly. Here we might notice that such a doctrine of upward evolution does not at all require a belief in reincarnations; they would not be necessary, as the Ego could proceed in its course of development without the intervention of reproduction and rebirth. Also it is difficult to reconcile the theory of reincarnation with the facts of mental heredity. The explanation usually vouchsafed by Theosophists is rather far-fetched, and fails to solve the difficulty.

In Chapter IV we have a very interesting discussion on Animal Immortality. One of the arguments against human immortality on which the Monistic philosophers of Haeckel's school lay stress is the essential oneness of the human and the animal soul. But this alleged oneness has been equally ably disproved, the main distinction being the existence of self-consciousness in man, and its non-existence in the animal world. When lately reviewing Mr. Kaye Robinson's "Religion of Nature" we examined the arguments on which this assumption was grounded, and found them in the main incontrovertible. It must be remembered that a difference of degree very easily becomes a difference of kind, just as water is transformed into ice without requiring Nature to make a violent leap. Still we may without imperilling human immortality admit with Mr. Norman Pearson that "there are strong *prima facie* grounds for believing in *some sort* of future existence for animals, for," though not absolutely one with man, their relationship in view of the facts of evolution is sufficiently close for them to demand a share in the goods meted out to human kind. Mr. Pearson's theory is that in the case of the higher animals, as with men, the mind structure retains its structural unity after physical death and "does not decompose into simple mind-stuff." It may enter into a new partnership and again do function in a physical organism, only one, of course, as highly or more highly developed than the last. Thus the minds of the higher animals may be largely built up of the mind structures of dead lower animals, and these mental structures of higher complexity may again form one of the molecules, as it were, of a still higher consciousness—that of the human Ego. By such an incorporation the animal mind structures may partake in the heritage of an immortal soul, and we need no longer criticise the apalling waste of good material which the annihilation of all animal minds involves. The theory is certainly bold, and we believe, original. It is subversive of no fundamental teaching and deserves the fullest consideration. One specially good argument is adduced in its favour, viz, the relapse towards animalism frequently noticed among idiots. There have been idiots who, both in nature, face, action and utterance closely resembled geese or cows, and such phenomena might well be regarded as cases of a back strain to a truer ancestor.

A great part of the remainder of the book is devoted to the questions of evil, sin and free-will. The author regards the consciousness of sin as simply a consciousness of inferiority owing to some wrongful action, and he combats free-will with all the weapons in his armoury. Indeed the majority of mankind does believe in the force of heredity and environment on character, and conduct is really held to be the direct outcome of that character. (haracter then may be said to function in accordance with the Divine scheme of things, and this Divine scheme would surely suffer shipwreck were free-will a reality. Although Determinism runs counter to the sentiment of pride to accept it is little more than to accept the reality of a Divine Providence which ordereth all things, such as is the foundation of all religions. Modern Determinism is a very different thing from Calvinistic predestination. When however Mr. Pearson insists that the Divine Scheme is so unalterable as to forbid credence in the forgiveness of sins we beg to differ even though to question this point may upset the coherence of his whole theory. He allows the benefits of prayer, but is not the belief in the Divine power and willingness to forgive the very mainspring of prayer? Again, if there can be no forgiveness of sins there can be no propitiation and no atonement, and this is the very kernel of Christianity. It is above all the belief in the power of Christ to forgive sins and the efficacy of faith that invests Christianity with its personal character and makes it among religions the most living and the most potent to the individual. On the other hand, once we admit the power of God to forgive sins we admit that he is superior to the scheme of things that he has set in working, in other words that his power is not limited. But the assumption that God is not omnipotent is the very foundation of the theory that we are considering and other parts of the building,—e. g., the explanation of the existence of evil—fall down immediately the foundation is withdrawn. The subject indeed bristles with difficulties, and though we admire the author's ability and are grateful to him for placing on a more rational footing many of our beliefs about hidden things, though we, in fact, accept his Divine scheme in the main and many of it concomitants, we cannot accept them all. It is to be hoped that peculiar difficulties like that of the intervention of the Deity in forgiveness of sins may be hereafter solved to greater satisfaction without invalidating the more tenable parts of his carefully worked-out theory.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE reports of the Commissioners on the working of the Revenue Department of the Central Province during the year 1905-6 are good reading. Except in a few scattered parts of the Province, the year was most prosperous. In certain parts of Central India the conditions necessitated the opening of famine relief works and these extended into the extreme northern parts in the districts of Saugor and Damoh but beyond suspensions of rent and remove, liberal takavi advances and forest concessions no other special measures were required. But the greater part of these long suffering districts enjoyed a year of prosperity such as they had never known since the days of the calamities which led up to the famines; there was considerable mortality among cattle, but the produce of a good and, in the case of juar, an exceptionally fine harvest sold at high rates owing to the distress in the adjacent tracts. Labour for the reaping of this harvest was supplied in plenty by a horde of immigrants from the distressed areas of Central India. The presence of these people at first caused some uneasiness, but they proved, as the Commissioner remarks, to be a blessing in disguise. The Saugor report contains a welcome account of recovery and of a much more cheerful demeanour of the people. In Chhattisgarh, in part of which there was a serious failure of the rice-crop, there was no real distress, and an extension of ordinary public works by Government failed signally to attract workers. In the Nerbudda Division the year, except for the presence of cattle-disease in epidemic form, was one of general prosperity, and in the Nagpur Division the condition of the cotton tracts was excellent.

The main difficulty which the agriculture of the Provinces has now to face is lack of labour. The rapid growth of the manganese industry, the extension of railway and irrigation schemes and the expansion of cotton cultivation have created a greater demand for labour than can be supplied, and the high wages now obtainable more than compensate the labouring classes for the high prices of food-grains. One fact, pointing to general prosperity is that the collections of the net demand of land revenue on the roll, that is the demand excluding suspensions and advance collections, were very good. At the beginning of the year there was an arrear balance of more than Rs. 2,15,000. Of this Rs. 18,000 were remitted and Rs. 1,13,000, of which nearly a lakh was due in Saugor, remained under suspension. The net demand was practically collected in full. Litigation too, by decreasing, shows a better relationship between landlord and tenant, the number of suits for arrears of rent falling from 10,054 to 7,805. A most interesting account of the development of this once backward and neglected ryotwari tract is given in the Balaghat report, where among the many improvements which have been initiated and fostered by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, are colonization by good cultivating castes, communications, irrigation, agricultural improvements and experimental cultivation, the establishment of schools, village libaries and bazars, and a more carefully worked and liberal forest policy. A thorough scheme for the management of ryotwari villages in Chanda has been drawn up, and in this district, as well as in Balaghat, the projects of the Irrigation Department are being largely devoted to the improvement of the ryotwari area.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA.

IN dealing with the growth and influence of the Labour Party in Australia, Sir William Lyne holds that the population shows its common sense in apprehending no danger and looking for even further development in this direction because at the last election only fifty per cent. of the electors recorded votes despite the cry of anti-socialism which was raised. The people of Australia he says, are too familiar with the subject, they have had experience of a Labour Government in power, they fear no invasion of their rights and property without proper compensation and they are able to distinguish between the small section of extremists and the true aspirations of those whose only desire is to ameliorate the conditions of the working classes who may be labouring under disabilities whether ashore or afloat. There is, however, the other point of view that the non Labour party realise their helplessness and realising it have grown apathetic of political matters and are content to let the extremist tail wag the dog until the time comes for a sweeping reform. Foremost amongst those things which need changing is the policy of exclusion which has been adopted but this can hardly come in the time of a Labour government whose aim it is to protect the worker in every way at the expense of others for it is not the religion of the weak as against the strong, the happiness of the many rather than that of the few but the tyranny of the many banded together over the few, not so organised, on whom alone their welfare depends. Sir William Lyne quotes, as instance of the value of Labour government that Australians are the best fed people in the world. The consumption of meat per inhabitant—233lb. per annum—is more than double that of Great Britain (which itself is much in excess of any other European country), and 55 per cent. greater than that of the United States. The consumption of sugar is greater than that of any other country, and consumption of butter, 21lb. per head, is only equalled by two other countries—Canada and Denmark. The average consumption of tobacco (including cigars and cigarettes), 2·59lb. per head, is less than that of nearly all European countries. The consumption of spirits, 2·3 proof gallons per head, is considerably less than that of all the principal European countries but one, and less than that of the United States. The consumption of malt liquors is also very moderate, and that of wines very small. Considering the preponderance of males over females in Australia and also the high average incomes of the Australian people, their moderation is the more noticeable in comparisons with other nations. The Australian born is not a spirit drinker and spirit drinking has declined as the proportion of the population born in Australia has increased. But even so Australia is only called upon to yield a little of its wealth and if the ideals which are professed were really desired the only policy could be to throw open the land and encourage the cultivation of the country to the greatest extent possible. But this might cause a fall in wages so the gates are closed to the immigrant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Vorwaerts*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden yesterday morning.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer *Bundesrath* left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday morning, via Mombassa and Goa.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April 1905, Rs. 14,48,97,000; April 1906, Rs. 16,55,07,000; April 1907, Rs. 14,20,35,000.

WE regret to hear that the condition of Mrs. Mackenzie, the wife of Colonel Mackenzie, who led the Veterans at the Delhi Durbar, is grave. Mrs. Mackenzie is one of the best known and oldest of Simla residents and the greatest sympathy is felt in connection with her long illness.

A STORY that aroused a grim smile on the Stock Exchange on the 12th April concerned a broker who, on arriving at his office in the morning, is alleged to have found the following note from his clerk:—"If you will examine your securities you will find them £16,000 short; if you will examine your cash you will find it £6,000 short. I don't know what you are going to do; I am going to take a holiday." One would have thought he had taken enough already.

THE steam launch which is used by the British India Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the English Mails from the mail steamer to the passenger pier at Karachi, says the *Sind Gazette*, must have been built for this purpose many years ago, for it is now quite too small for the numerous mail bags received every Saturday. The vessel arrives late at night and the bags are piled up on the launch anywhere and everywhere, so that there is great risk of some bags falling into the sea, particularly in rough weather.

IT is rather late in the day to set out and recapitulate the facts of the Pearl Fishery lease, says the *Times of Ceylon*, in connection with the reference thereto at the recent meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council. "Those who are interested in the truth have known it all along and for the others—what does it matter? The misrepresentation has been wilful and persistent, but it deceived no one who had the time or courage to investigate the details for himself. Certain people in Ceylon were badly in want of a stick to do some beating of Government officials with, and as they were quite unscrupulous, the Pearl Fishery lease served."

CURRENT TOPICS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

MATHERAN. As I said last week—I should probably be a hill correspondent myself in a few days. As a matter of fact I find myself once more in Matheran, where I have been so often before *faute de mieux*. Of course it is by no means the same Matheran that I visited first over eleven years ago. There was no Gymkhana Hotel then and there was no railway. Pinto's was still a European resort and there were no plague rules. Now Pinto's is no more for the European, and the Gymkhana has taken its place. Now, also, our servants have to report themselves for ten days at the office of the Superintendent lest, peradventure, they may develop plague. Major Ricketts is the new Superintendent, following a line which for me began with General Hay, and was continued by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Colonel Collie, Major Meyer, Major Smith, and Major Jackson. Possibly I have missed out one, but their fame is perpetuated by the points they have opened out and named, mostly for sentimental seasons. Ibrahim Khan is still to be found in the bazaar, but Ringleader, Imperial King, and the other favourite ponies of old days are no more. But the railway is an accomplished fact.

THE HILL RAILWAY. As an old frequenter of the hill, I may be forgiven for saying a word about the railway. That word is simply this.—It took a long time and much money to make, and it was not worth it. To those who are about to visit Matheran and who contemplate arriving at the top by means of the railway, my advise is—Don't. I did the trip last night, and, so long as there is a *machil* or a pony to carry me up the hill, I shall never do it again. To begin with the cars are far from being comfortable. Secondly the engine belched the filthiest of black smoke and smuts upon us for about two hours and a half. Thirdly the time taken was far longer than I have ever taken before to get to the top of the hill. Fourthly, is it safe? As regards this query, the line has of course been passed by the P. W. D. for traffic. And yet, is it safe? Supposing a wheel broke on one of the narrow precipitous bits,—would the car go over and, if so, what would happen to the rest of the train? There is a comfortable 1500 feet of precipitous descent within one foot of the offside of the car. Then supposing the connecting pin of two cars broke, would anyone have the presence of mind to put on the brake in time? There may be fanciful dangers, but the filthy black smoke from the engine is not fanciful, but a most unpleasant reality. Nor do I think the expressions 'upper class' and 'lower class' well chosen. For myself I shall continue to ascend the hill on Ibrahim Khan's or the Hajun's pony, and I shall descend, as before, on foot.

THE RUGBY. But at present the main thing is that I am here and the extraordinary thing is that I am not staying in the Rugby Hotel, which is, as usual, the centre of all things. All the youth beauty and gaiety of the place are staying there. One of the other hotels is also full, though with a somewhat less giddy crowd. I myself am staying in a hotel that is almost empty, frankly because I could not get into the others. The reason I wished to get into the Rugby was because there is a certain amount of life there,—lame life, if you will, but still life. Now my hotel is nearly empty, there is no bridge, no music, "no nothing." And yet, speaking with the fullest knowledge of all hotels on the hill, my hotel is as good, if not better than the others. Its rooms are certainly better, the food in all small station hotels is, as everyone knows, exactly the same. The only thing is that there is not anyone here and it is dull. This is really no fault of the hotel at all and I may honestly say that anyone wishing to visit Matheran, need not be frightened because he or she cannot get in to the Rugby,—my empty hotel is quite as good. Only if someone does not come here soon I shall have to go away and find rest and fellowship somewhere else.

But, whatever hotel you may stay in, Matheran is as delightful as ever. There is the smell of the hill which charms the senses as soon as you get past the chouki. There is the wonderful green of the trees, with at right their almost uncanny silence. There are the monkeys larking about on the roof of one's bedroom in the early morning, an encouragement of early rising. There is the Gymkhana with its five tennis courts going strong. There is the red dust that cannot be brushed away. There is the mythical panther, that has never been shot all these years. There are the crowds of fair grass widows playing tennis among themselves, with hardly a man to console them. There is the same scarcity of ice and abundance of whisky. There are the delightful crowds of children, who appreciate Matheran better than anyone else. There are the Borahs, anxious to sell socks (with a wonderful accent on the 'O') and still more intimate underwear. There is the unpleasant feeling of liver for the new comer. There are the babies who howl, and those who do not. There is the same splendid heat until well past the middle of May. And it is all the same old Matheran, though grown a little older, and apparently lacking the energy for picnics, fancy balls, and theatricals. And withal there are 2000 odd feet between us and Bombay, a very comfortable gulf indeed.

THE ELECTION PETITION. At last the election petition is over and the thing is no longer *subjudice*, and so I can let myself go upon it to my heart's content. Was these ever such a disgraceful waste of time and money? The Court of the Chief Judge has been occupied for hours with this futile affair, when really important cases were crying for trial. And somehow one cannot help feeling that the rigmarole was allowed to go on far too long. Individual after individual was called into the witness-box and asked numerous totally irrelevant questions, evolved from the massive brains of Messrs. Jinnah and Talyarkhan, or those who instructed them. Witness after witness was asked—why he had voted for certain candidates and if his wish was not to exclude Sir Pherozeshah? I have been puzzling over the thing for days and failed to discover how such questions were relevant. If I like to vote for a man because he has a pink beard, and if I choose to dislike Sir Pherozeshah in his capacity of a corporator,—well, as George Robey says, what of it? The question was simply—was there undue influence? Any cool reasoning man will admit that 99 per cent of the evidence was totally irrelevant to this question. Mr. DuBoulay's name was dragged in in an altogether indefensible manner. One of Dicken's characters, which one I for the moment forget, used to say—prove it! Our friends, the petitioners, absolutely failed to prove anything, but it is to be deeply regretted that they were allowed to occupy so valuable a court as that of the Chief Judge for so long a time. The learned Chief Judge showed the petitioners extraordinary consideration, far greater than they would have got in any other Court, and that too despite the fact that one of their counsel was the very reverse of courteous at an early stage of the trial. The result of the trial is simply this—that the petitioners brought forward numerous allegations against most respectable people, not one of which they have been able to prove. Are they satisfied with the results of their labours? They must indeed be strange birds, if they are.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT. It gives me the greatest pleasure to see that the Aga Khan tournament has this year secured 24 entries, being only one less than last year's record. It is to be regretted that one or two local teams have this year, for reasons of their own, declined to enter. It must be somewhat of a surprise to them to find that the fiasco they had predicted, has not come about and that, on the contrary, the tournament promises to be most successful. The decision of the Gymkhana to give gold medals to the winning team and silver medals to the runners up, is most satisfactory. So also is the return visit of the St. Xavier's team from Calcutta, who acquitted themselves so well last year. One can only hope that next year the two or three local clubs, who have this year dissented, will see the error of their ways and be content to play on the same conditions that have proved acceptable to 24 other clubs.

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CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

HITTING HARD AND HITTING OFTEN,

BY

A. O. JONES,

(*Author of "Sporting Wickets," &c.*)

No one will deny that the most popular cricketers are those that hit the hardest and the oftenest. For instance, when a man like G. L. Jessop is walking to the wicket from the pavilion it is worth while to study the faces of some of the spectators around you. There is an air of expectancy on each, everyone shuffles in his seat, and settles himself down as if watching some great actor, who has made himself famous by imitating a character in some popular novel. There is absolute silence as he takes guard, and receives his first few balls; he is no respecter of persons and disdains to plant himself in or get a sight of the ball; and although fielders are placed in all directions on the boundary they never seem to trouble him.

Perhaps the first ball he gets is meant to be a straight yorker, but the bowler in his anxiety does not pitch it quite far enough, and a half volley is the result. You see a flash of the bat, and the ball is skimming to the boundary at square leg. The bowler looks aghast, and says to himself, "I never bowling a ball off his middle stump round to square leg." Directly he gets to the wicket again he gives the same ball with the same result. The bowler moves a man round to deep square leg, and bowls the same ball again. Jessop immediately hits him to the boundary from which the man had been taken to block the square leg shot and before a run is scored knows where he is the score-board shows 100 to Jessop having perhaps 80 or even 90 of them to his credit. Unfortunately, or perhaps I may say "fortunately for bowlers," there is only one Jessop, and directly he is out the game scarcely becomes worth looking at, and you will often see hundreds of spectators leaving the ground.

A BRILLIANT TEAM.

There is not the slightest doubt that football has increased in popularity the last few years, to the detriment of cricket, and all the first class counties with perhaps three or four exceptions, find it exceedingly difficult to pay their way; of course, this must be accounted for by the reason that people cannot leave their business owing to increasing competition, but I honestly believe that if more sporting pitches were played and batsmen would take more to cricket in the smaller counties would be better patronized.

Perhaps the best instance of a side of hard hitters and how their cricket can be appreciated is afforded by a few performances of last year's Champions of Kent. With the exception of Alec Hearne, who must have easily been the youngest side player in England and their position was practically due to the reliance of their batting and on that account having plenty of time to win their matches, of course it would be absolutely suicidal to play a whole side of hitters, and yet out of a team of nine batsmen practically six were first class players, K. L. Hutchings (perhaps the most brilliant batsman of the year) J. R. Mason, R. N. R. Tyler, C. H. B. Marsham, E. W. Dillon and James Seymour and even A. P. Day and Wooley, both professional cricketers, had at times to be left out. The scoring player on the side and one of the soundest batsmen in England was C. J. Burnup, who although a hard hitter has so many strokes that he never appears tedious; added to this they had the best fast and the best slow left-hand bowlers in England, Fielder and Blythe, and nearly the best wicket keeper, constituting a side which has not been surpassed by any other county for years.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

Another team which had a really good year was which, had it contained another good bowler, might have run Kent close was Surrey. In former years they have usually won their matches by the soundness of their batting, rather than its brilliance, but last season their cricket was out of the common. Whether it was due to their captain, Lord Dalmeny, whose sporting instincts are well known, I cannot say, but every member of the team seemed imbued with the same spirit, and although it has always been said that a dashing batsman will never get as many runs as a careful one, the one exception to the rule was Tom Hayward. For years he has been known as the best and soundest bat in England but could never be accused of being brilliant, but last year he threw caution to the winds and in the first three months of the season played some of the best hitting innings ever seen. It was not until the end of the season, when he had a chance of beating all records, that he returned to his old methods; and from that time he not only upset himself, but the rest of the side who played their own game and lost all confidence. The other hitters on the side were Hayes, Holland, J. N. Crawford, Hopps (when he liked), Lord Dalmeny and Lees.

BOUNDARIES.

But stone-walling could be avoided if the Marylebone Committee could see their way not to penalise a side for losing matches. Why should a side have points deducted because they are beaten? By all means give more for winning matches, and ignore drawn games; but with our variable climate so many games are unfinished owing to wet, and very often a draw is equal to a win, but I think if all county cricketers played the game in the true spirit, there would be very little to grumble at.

With regard to hard hitting there is one question which has met with very adverse criticism. G. L. Jessop and myself have long been advocates for the shorter boundary, not only in the interests of hitting, but in the interests of the spectator who after all is one of the chief factors of County Cricket (as in these days of competition County Championship is becoming more and more expensive and cannot go on without onlookers). Our friend S. H. Pardon in his "Notes by the Editor," in Wisden's Cricket Almanack for 1907, says he thinks that no proposal "so mischievous" has ever been put forward by such high authorities. Why "mischievous" I cannot understand, as it has nothing whatever to do with altering the rules or interfering with the implements of the game, which have been suggested by some authorities. He then quotes the Surrey ground as an ideal: he seems to forget that the pavilion boundary at the Oval is rather short, and yet to my mind it is the most perfect and sporting boundary in England, as every cricketer has found out who tries to remove a few of the spectators in their seats. I think his one idea, which he himself says is impossible, is that all hits should be run out, and he quotes the late Mr. V. E. Walker, one of the best authorities on cricket, as agreeing with him, but in these days of few spectators, and practically no bounaries, the county cricketer was not playing practically six days a week for four months, as members of teams like Yorkshire, Lancashire, Surrey, do year after year.

TO ENCOURAGE HITTING.

We were told at the end of last season that Hayward's inability to beat all records was due to fatigue and staleness, so imagine what must be the effects on all-round cricketers like Hirst. Why it would be practically a physical impossibility. His last objection is to the fielding which in my humble opinion is the blot on the game; but if cricketers had to run after the ball instead of it being thrown by a spectator from the boundary, not only would the fielding become slacker than ever but more catches would be missed and in the end more runs would be obtained. The encourage hitting, and I am sure it is the wish of every County Captain that it should be so, I am absolutely certain that the short boundary is the best way to do it; we have tried it at Trent Bridge and I am confident that the cricket has not only improved in brightness but that the popularity of the game from a spectator's point has improved also. The perfect boundary to my mind is about 70 to 80 yards all round. When measured you will find it a lot further than you imagined, and if you think you are going to hit the ball over it every half-volley you get, you will be greatly mistaken; but my contention is that every batsman fancies himself a little bit as a hitter, and if given a chance within his proper powers will soon have a go. If every County would only give this a trial, I am sure we should have more [illegible] less adverse balance sheets, and more hard hitting.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

THE PREMIER AT MANCHESTER.

Preference Tabooed.

COLONIAL PREMIERS AS PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Manchester, regretted that Mr. Balfour had chosen this moment to come into line with the Tariff Reformers. He had hoped that the responsible head of a great party would abstain from participating in the unblushing, but unsuccessful, attempt to commandeer the Colonial Conference for the purposes of Tory Opposition.

The Prime Minister pleaded for the extension of the same confidence to the Government's Irish programme as to their policy in the Transvaal.

He concluded—"The Government are determined to carry out their programme, and will not whittle away their measures to please the House of Lords. We do not intend to be a Government on sufferance. We have taken measures to end this state of things and we will produce them in our own time."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PREFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to Mr. Chaplin, whose candidature for Wimbledon the Liberals had decided not to contest, but who will now be opposed by Mr. Bertrand Russell, an independent Suffragist, says "during the past few months, it has become evident that the urgency of Fiscal Reform has impressed itself even upon the minds of those who were apathetic at the last General Election.

LONDON, MAY 9.

All the Colonial Premiers, who are not already Members of the Privy Council, were sworn in as Members to-day, with the exception of Mr. Deakin who declined the honor on principle.

GENERAL KUROKI IN AMERICA.

LONDON, MAY 10.

General Kuroki who has arrived at Washington feed with Mr. Taft.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Dinner with the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Aldershot Review in honour of Prince Fushimi has been cancelled owing to the weather.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Prince Fushimi dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

THE EDALJI CASE.

Free Pardon Recommended.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Committee of Enquiry into the case of Edalji favours the granting of a free pardon.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Committee Appointed.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Treasury has appointed a Committee consisting of Lord Reay, Lord Redesdale, Sir Alfred Lyall, and others, to consider the organization of Oriental studies in London.

RUBBER IN THE MALAY STATE.

The Labour Market.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Sir Frank Swettenham, presiding at the first Annual Meeting of the Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, emphasized that they possessed an adequate labour supply which was essential to the future of rubber in the Malay States.

NEW EGYPTIAN LOAN.

Lists Closed.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Subscription Lists of the New Egyptian Loan have been closed.

TRANSVAAL LOAN.

Effect on the Consols.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Mr. Winston Churchill has announced that the Imperial Government is willing to guarantee a Transvaal loan of £5,000,000.

Consols are 3/8th lower owing to the Transvaal loan and the impending Cape four per cent loan of two millions.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Presents a Son to King Alfonso.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

HOME RACING.

THE JUBILEE STAKES.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The betting on the Jubilee Stakes which is to be run to-morrow is as follows:

13 to 8		Poplar Star.
6 to 1		Velocity.
100 to 12		Gingal.
9 to 1		Dalkeith.
100 to 8		Malua.
16 to 1		Scarpia.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Prime Minister on Germany's Aloofness.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Manchester, said that though the Government deeply regretted the necessity of Germany's abstention from discussing the limitation of armaments at the Hague Conference, it appreciated the openness of Prince Bulow's explanation and did not dispair that something may yet be done to reduce the excessive burden of armaments. Government repudiated in the most emphatic manner the suspicion that it intended to embarrass Germany. Had Germany initiated the idea Great Britain would have met her cordially.

WAGON SHORTAGE.

Railway Board Letter to the Karachi Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 10.

In reply to the Karachi Chamber's representation on the subject of scarcity of rolling stock on the North-Western Railway, the Secretary to the Railway Board states that a large provision has been made in the current year's budget for provision of additional stock as well as facilities generally on open lines of railway.

He further states for the information of the Chamber that a substantial share of such provision has been allotted to the North-Western Railway, and that special steps have been taken by the Railway Board to secure for the North-Western Railway, as well as other Railways, the due and prompt delivery of rolling stock sanctioned.

In addition to these measures, the Railway Board have made proposals of a special kind which have for their object the creation of a large reserve of rolling stock to meet varying demands of railways, and they are of opinion that with the advantage to be derived from the adoption of such proposals together with large sums that have been assigned to the North-Western Railway to increase its own stock, the requirements of trade through the port of Karachi will be fully met.

NARAINGUNJ JUTE FIRE.

Trial of Mr. Savage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 9.

The Naraingunj case in which Mr. Savage (Junior) is charged with cheating came off to-day before Mr. Stanyon. Mr. Graham appeared for Government and Ananda Chandra Roy and other pleaders defended the case for the prosecution which was opened by Mr. Graham who pointed out that the proper stock of jute could not be found by the officers of the Bank, when their suspicions were aroused. He then showed what steps were taken by Mr. Savage to patch up the position of the firm of which he was sole partner. Letters of hypothecation on various firms, namely, Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., the Reliance Jute Mills and Birkmyre Brothers were among the attempts to save the situation.

Five witnesses were then examined. The case is proceeding.

AN UNPOPULAR ORDER.

Removal of a Mandap by Political Agent.

SAVANTVADI, MAY 10.

Christian, Mahomedan and Hindu shopkeepers in the town of Savantwadi have closed their shops as a protest against the order of the Political Agent to remove the mandap which they have been erecting in the hot season from time immemorial on the road passing through the bazaar. They refuse to open the shops until the order is cancelled.

The public is greatly inconvenienced.

EXCISE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Proposals of Sir J. Thomson's Committee.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

As the outcome of the recommendations of Sir James Thomson's Committee, it is likely that the Local Governments will be invited to make certain amendments in their Excise Acts and a Bill will be introduced to meet the case of Administrations which have no Excise Acts of their own. But there will be no general Excise legislation.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return of Messages for the Past Month.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The Pilot steam vessel *Fraser* returned to the Sandheads early last month and has since been receiving and despatching wireless telegraphic messages at the rate of nearly two thousand words per week, communication being re-established with her from the experimental Wireless Telegraph Station in the Telegraph Storeyard at Alipur, Calcutta, instead of from Saugor Island.

No interruptions to communications occurred last month, but for eight days communication was imperfect owing to atmospheric disturbances and the *Fraser* was unable to receive signals from Calcutta during certain hours on three days though the signals from her to Calcutta were easily read.

AMRITSAR POST OFFICE STRIKE.

A Canard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

The report which has been published that the Director-General of Post Offices went to Amritsar on Monday last to investigate the cause of a strike among letter carriers of the local post office is quite incorrect. It is true that Mr. W. Maxwell, the Post-Master-General of the Punjab, was at Amritsar, but that there has been a strike is untrue.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

RAWALPINDI AGITATORS

Lala Lajput Rai's Arrest.

DECISIVE ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 10.

About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mr. G. A. Cooks, Superintendent of the Punjab Police, who is on Special Duty in Lahore, accompanied by two Junior Officers proceeded to Lala Lajput Rai's house in Lahore City, where they found a "gharri" drawn up before the door, and the owner talking to a couple of his friends outside.

Mr. Cooks said. "Are you Lajput Rai, and is this your 'gharri?'" "Yes."

"Then get into it without more ado."

And the conveyance was driven to the office of the Lahore Superintendent of Police. Here the party found assembled Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. Mant, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Rundle, the Superintendent of Police, Lahore District, and a number of European Police Officers.

Lala Rujput Rai was now made acquainted with the decision of the Government to deport him, and at the request of the Commissioner was searched by Mr. Rundle. This over, all proceeded on to the verandah beside which Mr. Mant's motor car was waiting. The Deputy Commissioner himself took the wheel; Mr. Rundle got in beside him, Lala Lajput Rai was placed in one of the back seats, Mr. P. Beaty, the Sub-Inspector of Police, took his seat beside him, the doors of the car were shut and in a remarkably few minutes the car reached Mian Mir where Lala Lajput Rai was temporarily lodged in the Quarter-Guard of the Gloucestershire Regiment.

This was only to be a brief halt, for there was a special train in waiting in a siding and in a very short space of time the prisoner was on his way to Calcutta *en route* to Burma.

AJIT SINGH'S WHEREABOUTS.

Ajit Singh, the other man whom the Police are wanting, has not been arrested.

An impression prevails that he is in the neighbourhood of Kasur, but rumours as to his whereabouts are numerous.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Opinion here is unanimous that the Government of India has been well advised in putting into operation the old Deportation Law against the men whose foolish vehemence in political agitation has produced the present unrest in the Punjab.

LAHORE MAGISTRATE'S INJUNCTION.

Prohibition of Public Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 10.

In the course of the day the following Notice was posted throughout the City in the vernacular and its import also made known by beat of drum.

"To all to whom it may concern: Whereas the Governor-General in Council has ordered the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai under Regulation III of 1818 and Whereas it has been made to appear to me that a public meeting is likely to be held to consider or criticise the said Order of the Governor-General in Council, and that such meeting is likely to lead to a breach of the peace—I do hereby prohibit the convening of any public meeting during the next four days, and strictly warn and enjoin the public generally not to attend any such meeting. Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 9th day of May 1907."

(Sd) R. A. MANT, Distriot Magistrate, Lahore.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 10.

However well grounded the authorities' anticipations of a riot may originally have been, the military dispositions made to cope with any possible disturbance were more than adequate. Early in the afternoon two or three Companies of Dogras were seen passing the Punjab Club and along the Mall towards Anarkali and along the other road from cantonments past the Jail came a Battery of field Artillery and several Companies of British Infantry; the 25th Cavalry also arrived on the Volunteer Parade Ground by the lower road. The Mall formed a convenient bivouacking ground for the majority. A body of British Infantry also arrived fairly late in the evening by train, did not bivouack at all, but till dark patrolled the streets of the Civil Station in section. In the city at night everything was absolutely quiet. Two members of our staff says the "Civil and Military Gazette" drove down the Mall where they encountered few persons save some mounted constables, through Anarkali Bazar, still and cool in the moonlight, to the Lohari Gate. Here were a knot of constables and a chattering crowd of the kind one is familiar with passing through the gate on foot. They found the streets of the city themselves practically deserted and no unusual excitement appeared to be tingeing the conversation of the shopkeepers and their friends who were squatting at the doors of their houses in the central portions of the City. Parawallahs patrolled in couples, but otherwise nothing pointed to a state of anything but normal calm.

LALA LAJPUT RAI'S DEPORTATION.

General Satisfaction and Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 10.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"Exactly a week ago we wrote warningly that no truer or warmer friend of the people and no more sagacious guardian of their interests has ever ruled the Punjab than Sir Denzil Ibbetson; but neither have the elements of disorder and disaffection ever had to face sterner discountenance than his. The warning was plain and pointed. We could not make it also explicit. It failed, however, of its intended effect. Either it was discredited or it was defied. To-day we have to record a striking fulfilment of our admonition. The law—not the slow unimpressive law of entangled court processes, but the swift crushing law of political urgency—has fallen like a Thunder-bolt. Lala Lajput Rai has been arrested. The hand of the Government passing by the numerous agents, ministers, tools, instruments and victims of the mutinous movement has been laid firmly and finally on the arch-seditionary. There will be no trial; no *cause celebre*; no unending series of appeals through an ascending series of tribunals up to the Privy Council. Lala Lajput Rai simply becomes *non est*. Already, though but a day has passed since this rebel was busily immersed in the affairs of his insurrectionary enterprise, he is a thousand miles distant. No one knows where. The general belief is that the eternal shade of the Andamans is about to close over his mischievous career. What is certain is that the Punjab, where he claimed to have the command of an army of a hundred thousand desperadoes, where every thread of an elaborate and widely spread campaign of sedition passed through his fingers, where his boast was that no Court dare convict him and no jail dare receive him, will know him no more.

"Letters of congratulation to the authorities and in particular to the Lieutenant-Governor are descending upon us from Mahommadans of all classes. The elated writers declare that if the authorities had arrested whole cityfuls of suspects they would not have achieved the supreme result which they have now reached by the single arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai. They aver that the deportation of this notorious traitor will put an instant end to all the unrest and the disaffection which have been simmering dangerously in the Punjab for a long time past. They state that Lajput Rai was the originator, organiser, financier, inspirer and directing head of an incredibly complex and deep rooted scheme of revolution. They say much more which we are not at present prepared to publish. How much of exaggeration of unhealthy exitement of political neurotic there is in all this outpouring we need not here attempt to determine. What every loyal race and class is agreed upon is that the time had arrived for a decisive action and that the Government have adopted a measure peculiarly suited to the unusual circumstances of the case."

PUNJAB AGITATORS' DEPORTATION.

Views of Press and Public of Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

In connection with the deportation arrests, when the action of the Government of India became known in Calcutta, it caused considerable sensation, and the feelings, on one side and other which the recent events have aroused, were intensified. Speaking, generally, the strong measures adopted by Government are regarded in European circles with approval, while in the moderate Indian community they are deplored as being likely to give an impetus to the extremist movement.

Below are given some of the opinions expressed yesterday by the leading newspapers and members of the Indian community:—

Lal Mohan Ghosh said:—

"The deportation is legal under certain old regulations which are not yet repealed. But I consider deportation as a very harsh measure and altogether uncalled for. The proper remedy would have been to bring them to trial before a Court of Justice. This system of deporting people without trial has never prevailed in England. Any action of this kind tends to intensify whatever discontent there may be."

Babu Surendra Nath Benerji said:—

"This Russian method of administration will do more harm to Government than anything else. It amounts to conviction without a trial, and it has created the deepest indignation among the educated community."

Bhupendra Nath Bose endorsed the above opinion and said:—

"They will add to the difficulty of the situation and increase discontent."

A. Chowdhury said:—

"It seems certain now that Government is going to take extreme repressive measures which will only widen the breach between Government and the people."

J. Chowdhury said:—

"I consider it a grave mistake on the part of Government."

The *Englishman* says:

"We are glad to see that Reuter gives us definite hope that Sir Denzil Ibbetson is to be allowed to deal with the matter in a way which will tend to free, at last, the Punjab from this curse of demagogues."

A private telegram received in Calcutta states that the second leader to be deported is Hansraj Sawhay, a prominent leader of Rawalpindi agitation.

The *Indian Daily News*:—

"The time has arrived when it must be plainly advertised that lawlessness, rapine and murder are things that will not be tolerated and that the executive is not as effete a body as it is at present popularly supposed to be."

The *Bengalee*:—

"The method adopted by Government reminds us of the deportations to Siberia. It is a Russian remedy. We are afraid Government has embarked upon an enterprise which is foredoomed to failure. It is a remedy that will only serve to aggravate the malady."

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrica*:—

"If there is sedition this violent act will only help its growth."

The *Hindoo Patriot*:—

"It is another road to martyrdom."

EFFECT ON POONA AGITATORS.

Mr. Tilak Sent For.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 10.

In view of the unrest in Eastern Bengal and sensational arrest of Lala Lajput Rai, it was scarcely expected that Poona City would remain apathetic. Lala Lajput Rai has been an intimate political associate of Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak and both had a multitude of sympathisers in their political aspirations. In Poona City accordingly it was only natural that sympathy should have been demonstrated. In the City to-day in connection with the arrest of [illegible] had an electric effect upon the political agitators in the City who exerted their influence so far as to induce all Hindu shopkeepers to close their shops. No sooner the news of Lala's arrest reached Poona a demonstration of sympathy was not regarded without a certain amount of concern by the City Police. Mr. Jeffries, Deputy Superintendent, with Inspector King, was at once in the City instituting necessary enquiries. Beyond closing of shops there was little or nothing to indicate that an agitation was impending. But a carriage was despatched during the day to fetch in Mr. Tilak who is residing at present ten miles out of Poona, for the purpose of convening a meeting of sympathy. Meanwhile Inspector King and the whole of the City Police, European and Native, are out on special duty.

BOYCOTT OF THE "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 10.

The feeling prevalent amongst a certain section of the Hindu community of Lucknow may be guaged from the fact that, owing to the *Indian Daily Telegraph's* condemnation of the Hindu rioters in the Punjab and East Bengal, they have resolved to boycott the paper.

JAMALPUR DISTURBANCES.

Movement of Goorkhas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 9.

Eighty-seven Goorkhas arrived to-day from Assam side, with 25 of whom Commissioner Mr. Nathan again went away this afternoon towards Jamalpur. News from the interior is far from reassuring and it is probable that the Hon. Mr. Hare will come down immediately from Shillong and proceed to the scenes of the occurrences.

RUMOURS OF LOOTING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Calcutta is full of rumours of expected looting of Bengal shops by Mahomedans and of intended assaults by Hindus on Europeans on account of the deportation of Rajput Rai for whom much sympathy is expressed by Bengalees.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

Annual Foursome Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

The annual Foursomes Tournament which has been going on for the past month or so on the Calcutta *maidan* came to a conclusion on Monday last, with the victory of G. P. Ickford and J. Crawford over L. R. Ambrose and E. S. Stewart in the final round. Seventeen couples, altogether, competed and most of the matches were fairly close, though ultimate winners usually had something in hand.

DEATH OF REV. A. W. ATKINSON.

Principal, Lawrence Asylum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

I regret to announce the death of Reverend A. W. Atkinson, Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, whose impending resignation, owing to ill-health, was recently announced, Rev. Atkinson was for ten years Principal of the La Martiniere College, Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTER RIFIES.

Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes and dance of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles were held last night at the Town Hall, Colonel Murray commanding the Royal Scots, presiding.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, the Commandant of the Corps, in opening the proceedings, stated that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles still occupied the unique and unenviable position of being a Rifle Corps nearly 600 strong without a range of its own or any range on which the members had a right to fire, notwithstanding all their efforts to obtain a range of their own. They had consequently still to rely for their firing upon the generosity of other local Corps, who could, of course, only lend their ranges at times convenient to such Corps and he considered that it spoke highly for the efficiency of the Battalion and the hearty co-operation of all ranks that the Corps had this season 88 marksmen, 478 first-class shots, and a figure of merit of 153·9. As regards the strength of the Corps, the total of all ranks this year was 584 as against 528 last year, being a most satisfactory increase of 38 adults and 24 Cadets, and on the occasion of the recent annual inspection when the Battalion paraded 5:3 strong, General Greenfield had, at the close of the field firing, complimented the Corps on its fine discipline and efficiency. The annual camp which was held this year for the 6th year in succession at Santa Cruz, had been a most successful and instructive one; the daily attendance in camp being 338 and the marching powers of the Corps were put to the test by a night march from Santa Cruz through Andheri to Powai Lake, where the Corps bivouacked for the night, marching back to Santa Cruz the following morning as an escort to a Convoy, the enemy being represented by the Bombay Light Horse. The Parade state was 312, the distance about 8 miles and the night march took a little over 2 1/2 hours, which was not a bad performance, considering the dusty state of the roads, that a Cadet Company was leading the Battalion and that no men fell out. He had to congratulate "D," or "the Telegraph" Company, on their great success in all the team competitions—a success which was undoubtedly largely due to the untiring interest taken in the Company by their Superintendent, Mr. Leslie; and in conclusion he expressed his regret and that of the Corps on the retirement of Col. Nicholson, under whose command the improvement of the Corps in discipline and efficiency had been so great. (Loud applause.)

Colonel Murray then presented the prizes.

Three hearty cheers having been given for the Chairman, the hall was cleared for the dance which was kept up till a late hour.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following is a list of principal prizes:—Championship medals won at the Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles: 1. Cr. Sergt A H the Underdown, gold medal; 2 Cr. Sergt Instr. of Muskey, J. H. Downing, silver medal; and 3 Vol. V. Veevers bronze medal.

Special Prizes won at the Rifle meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles: Sergt.—Insts. S, Briffitt, Messrs. Lund and Blo.kley's prize; Lce-Corpl C. H. Cooke, "D" Coy.; Messrs. Soundy and Co's prize; Cr. Sergt A.B. Undersdown "M." Co, Messrs. Thomson and Taylor's prize. (1 Pair Hair Brushes; and Cr. Sergt. Instr. of Musky; J. H. Downing, "E" Coy; Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Song prize, (Order for one dosen photos.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles (E Co.) Sergt. G. Page, Rs. 75; (A) Vol. V. Veevers, Rs. 70; (A) Sergt. M. Veevers Rs 70; (A) Sergt. F. T. Gidney, Rs. 65; (D) Sergt. W. C. Shepherd, Rs. 60; (D) Vol. G. Lawrence, Rs. 60; (E) C. S. I. M. J. H. Downing, Rs. 55; (M) Cr. Sergt. A H. Underdown, Rs. 50; (A) Major D J. Sharp, 50; H) Cr. Sergt. W. Luza, Rs. 50; (D) Vol. A. E. Taylor Rs. 50; (A) Vol. W. Clarke, Rs. 45; (D) Sergt. H. Neuscher, Rs. 40; (G. I. P.) Sergt. C. A. Cutler, Rs. 40; (Staff), Sergt-Major G. Rose. Rs. 35; (D) Cr. Sergt J. A. Mackinnon, Rs. 35; (D) Corpl. F. Menezes, Rs. 35; (D) Vol. C. H. Baker, Rs. 35; (D) Lce Corpl. C. H. Cooke, Rs. 20; (D) Lce Corl. M. A Jansen, Rs. 20; (D) Sergt. J. G. Lushington, Rs. 20; (D) Corpl. W. T. Sen Rs. 20; (D) Vol. G. Bates, Rs. 20; (D) Vol. G. Rodrigues, Rs. 20; (A) Corpl. G. Clarke, Rs. 20; (G. I. P.) Sergt. G. Stevens, Rs. 20; (Staff) L. Col. G. Quin, Rs. 15; (A) Lce. Col. C. Stockuridge, Rs. 15; (A) Corpl. L. D. Barus, Rs. 15; (A) Vol. F. Trousdale, Rs. 15; (L) Cadet H. Alchin, Rs. 15; (A) Sergt. H. Willims, Rs. 15; (H) Cadet H. Easdon, Rs. 15; (H) Cadet, E. Jewell, Rs. 15; (Staff Corpl. L. Bibby, Rs. 10; (C) Cr. Sergt. E. S. Lynn, Rs. 10; (D) Lce Corpl. S. D. Silva, Rs. 10; (I) Lce Corpl. J. B. Miller, Rs. 10; (E) Lce Corpl C. Morris. Rs. 10; (L) Cadet E. Chappel Rs. 10; and (H) Cadet B. Zinke, Rs. 10; and fifty other prizes ranged in amount from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

Team Matches, Marching Competion. Won by "D" Coy. 1st Team, Lce Corpl. G. R. Edie, Rs. 100; and (2) Won by "D" Coy. 2nd Team, Sergt. W. R. Robinson, Rs. 50; The Blaney Challenge Cup.—won by "H" Coy. Team, Cr. Sergt, W. Luza, Rs. 50; The Tennant Memorial Marksman Challange Cup won by Sergt. T. Gidney, "A" Coy. silver medal; The Tennant Sergt. Challange Cup awarded to Cr. Sergt. P. J. Boylette, "A" Coy. silver medal; The Tennant Memorial The Tennant Memorial Drill Challange Cup, won by "A" Coy. Cr. Sergt. P. J. Boylette' silver medal; "A" Coy. Vol. Veevers, silver medal; "D" Coy. Sergt. W. C. Shepherd, silver medal; "D" Coy. Sergt. W. R. Robinson, silver medal; "D" Coy. Sergt. Lce-Corpl. S. D'Silva. silver medal; "D" Coy. Vol. G. Cress, silver medal, and "D" Coy. Lce-Corpl. C. H. Cooks, silver medal,

The Bayley Challenge Shield, won by Cr. Sergt. Instr of Musky., J. H. Downing, with 224 points, silver medal.

The Bayley Company Challange Shield, won by "D" Company with 621 points; The Nicholson Challange Cup, won by "D" Company Team with 346 points; The Highland Challange Cup won by "D" Company Team. 1. min 39 seconds; The Bayley Challange Cup, won by "D" Company with 93·25. points.

Commandant's Prizes:—(A Co.) Cr. Segret. Boylette, Rs. 15; (A) Vol. Veevers Rs. 10; (F) Sergt. Gordon Rs. 10; (F) Cr. Sgt. Simpson, Rs. 10; (D) Sergt. Shepherd, Rs. 15; (C) Sergt. Gidney, Rs. 10; (C) Cr. Sergt. Lynn, Rs. 10; (D) Lce Corpl. Cook, Rs. 10; (H) Cr. Sgt. Luza. Rs. 15; (I) Sergt. Savage, Rs. 15; (K) Corpl. Gutteridge, Rs. 10.

(L) Sergt. Ayalla, Rs. 15; (L) Corpl. Coates, Rs. 10; (L) Cadet Caselet Rs. 10; (M) Cadet Hordaker, Rs. 10; and (Bugler) Corpl. Gordon, Rs. 10.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Graham, C.S, is posted to the Financial Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Colonel A. F. Hogge, to officiate in Command of Sialkot Brigade *vice* Major-General Mohan on leave.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dismissal from service is notified of Senior Assistant Surgeon V. M. Carleton.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Urnckler is transferred to Pension Establishment.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eardley Wilmot to be substantive Colonel and Lieutenants Dyke, Knowles, Mackinnon, Hardiuge, Jennings, Robinson, Smith, Tyrrell, Ogg and Morris to be Captains.

The following are permitted to retire:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. S. Fayrer and Major W. B. Prendergast; also Lieutenant-Colonel, M. S. Eyre, I. M. S. and Assistant Surgeon W. W. Cooper.

Colonel Sandbach, Royal Engineers, Commandant, 1st Sappers and Miners, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 26th of September next.

Lieutenant Urquhart, Royal Artillery Adjt., Madras Artillery Volunteers, has been selected for appointment in the Ordnance Department.

Colonel McCracken, Royal Berkshire Regt., is permitted to remain in India on the Half Pay List on vacating the Command of the 2nd Battalion of that regiment.

Lieut. Forbes, 77th Company, R. G. A., is transferred to the 71st Company, R. G. A.

Colonel Phayre, Commanding Meerut Cavalry Brigade, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 3rd of June next, and Colonel Herbert of the 5th Cavalry will command the Brigade.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh proceeded on leave of absence on the 8th of May preparatory to taking over the appointment of military Secretary at the India Office.

General Stratford Collins is transferred from the Mhow to the Rawalpindi Division, and took over the command of the latter Division on the 9th instant.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR HORTON-BENNETT.

Secretary of the Allahabad Club.

ATTRIBUTED TO PRIVATE TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

A shocking tragedy was enacted at the Allahabad Club on Thursday evening, the recently appointed Secretary committing suicide by jumping down a well in the Club compound.

When some time ago the Club decided to appoint a paid Secretary, Honorary Major J. J. Horton-Bennett was selected from some 200 applicants for the post. He had recently retired from the Ordnance Department and was well known in Allahabad, having been employed at the Fort for many years. He came with the highest references, and during the three weeks he had been in charge of the Club, had shown remarkable business aptitude and capability, and there was every prospect that his appointment would prove a fortunate selection for the Club. It appears, however, that he had private troubles which weighed heavily on his mind.

On Thursday afternoon at about 4 p. m. he went to the Club butler and made over the keys to him, saying "I am never going to do any more work."

It appears that he walked straight to the well and began talking to the men who were working there. He asked them how deep the well was and how much water there was in it, repeating the question three times. The men replied that the well was very deep and there was much water in it. Major Horton Bennett then threw his hat into well and before the men standing there realised what he was about swung himself on to the cross-bar over the well and dropped into it.

An alarm was immediately raised and all the members of the Club who were on the premises at once ran to the spot. Among them was Mr. Percy Brimley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, whose Orderly quickly went down the wall and tried to find the body. From the top of the well to the water is about 60 feet and there was something like 30 feet of water in the well. The Orderly dived three times, but was unable to secure the body. Eventually grappling irons were obtained and the body was brought to the surface of the water, and the Police Orderly again went down the well and attached a rope to the body, but an hour and a half had, however, elapsed, from the time the unfortunate man had jumped into the well and life was of course extinct.

An inquest was held by Mr. More and the facts above related having been detailed, a verdict of "suicide by drowning whilst in a state of temporary insanity" was returned.

Major Horton-Bennett left a number of papers which showed that the act was not that of sudden impulse. He left directions regarding the disposal of certain articles such as his presentation watch and about matters concerning the Club. In one of the papers he said that 'life was not worth living' and that he was 'going mad.'

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Horton-Bennett.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Goes to Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The Punjab Government is now assembling at Simla and Sir Denzil Ibbetson who was delayed in Lahore at the last moment now arrives to-morrow.

MADRASSA FOR NARAINGUNJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 9.

The Mahomedans intend to hold a large public meeting in connection with the opening of a Madrassa by the Nawab at Naraingunj on Wednesday next.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt M O'C Tandy, RE, B
Capt G F F Osborne, R E, B
Capt E O Thurston, I M S, B
Mr A Goodeve, B Cov
Mr W E M Campbell, B Cov
Mr C A Sibernad, B Cov
Mr B H Heald, Cov B
Mr H A Casson, B Cov
Mr R G Kilby, B Cov
Mr T Emerson, B Cov
Mr L Birley, B Cov
Mr H D'A Innes, B
Mr R S Bell, B
Mr R F Godfrey-Faussett, B
Mr P Toulmin, B
Mr E G Chester, B
Mr R C Dyson, B
Mr G W Talbot, B
Mr A W Marshall, B
Mr H Bent, B
Mr C Q Henriques, B
Mr W A Samuel, B
Mr E L Vaughan, M Cov
Mr C C Longden, M
Miss H W Bernard, M
Mr E L Taylor, M
Mr F S S George, M
Major A Oldfield, Bo
Mr W C Shepherd, Bo Cov
Mr J Crerar, Bo Cov
Mr K C Rushton, Bo
Col A L M Turner, R A, I O D
Lieut.-Col W H D Rich, S T C
Major E Brandreth, I A
Major J Chatterton, 6 G R
Major R M Bettam, 101 Gren
Major L N Younghusband, 19 Lrs
Major H H Jones, S T C
Major S H Climo, DSO, 2 Punj
Major M S C Campbell, C I E, R A, I O D
Major H S Foote, R A, I O D
Major H G Walker, 109 Inf
Major Q E Barnes, 32 Lrs
Major C E E F K Macquoid D S O, 20 D H
Capt J R Nuttall, S G R
Capt J T S Adamson, 119 Inf
Capt M B Dunscombe, 128 Prs
Capt J Woods, M B, I M S
Capt H G P Beville, S T C
Capt R C W Lukin, 9 H H
Capt A E Walter, I M S
Capt C J K Pollard, R A, I O D
Capt R E C Kriekenbeek, 119 Inf
Capt P S Sangster, 2 Lrs
Lieut C W Butler, I A
Lieut G A C Wetherall, 1 Lrs
Lieut H M Davidson, 36 Jacob's H
Lieut A Chamberlayne 1 Lrs
Lieut J G Rae, 123 Inf
Lieut A H Seagrim, 1-5 G R
Lieut J G Cadell, 45 Sikhs
Lieut P S Stony, 26 Punj
Lieut R F Dill, 129 Baloochis
Lieut L C Wagstaff, 2 I
Lieut R J McCleverty, 47 Sikhs
Lieut S Usher 130 Baloochis
Lieut W H Lang, 16 Cav
Lieut R W W Grimshaw, 34 H
Lieut A St C Bowden, R I M
Engineer A H Baker, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col G F Chenevix-Trench, B, 2 mo furl
Major P F Kilkelly, I M S, B, study leave from 1-12-06 to 12-3-07
Capt H W Kenrick, I M S, B, study leave from 21-1-07 to 28-3-07
Capt H Ainsworth, I M S Bo, 7 mo 10 days' furl
Mr R A Roberts, B, 6 mo furl
Mr T G Acres, B, special leave commuted into furl on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr F A LeMeur, B, 3½ mo M C
Mr H C DeSanges, B, 6 mo Extraordinary leave on M C
Mr H Cooper, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, B, 7 mo furl
Mr C J A Hoskins, B, furl to 5-7-07
Lieut.-Col W A Lee, I M S, M, 1 day's extraordinary leave
Mr F D Bird, M, leave on M C to 30-9-07
Lieut T W Kirkwood, 17 Cav, 2 mo M C
Lieut H H Grigg, 1-3 G R, 4 mo M C
Lieut K Street, 55 Rifles 4 mo M C
Lieut F L Vicary, 16 Cav 4 mo M C
Lieut P St G Mansergh, 124 Inf, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A G Cooke, B Cov
Mr J B Wingate, B Cov
Mr H C Streatfeild, B Cov
Mr C Muller, B
Mr C J A Hoskins, B
Mr T H Puddephatt, M
Major C Ainslie, R E
Lieut E J C Herdern R I M

MADAME ZARIA who has been telling fortunes at the Apollo Hotel announces that her stay in Bombay is coming to a close. Her success, as a stranger to Bombay and its troubles in drawing so clear a picture of what people believe to be the cause of the Colaba fires will be remembered. Madame Zaria is equally convincing in discussing private affairs and has overcome the scepticism of many who have visited her so thoroughly that many who went to doubt returned anxious to hear more. A large section of the public will be glad to note, as announced in another column that Madame Zaria has made a considerable reduction in her fees for the last week of her stay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Tariff Reform.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

"The British Constitution is going to be put in the melting pot" was the remark made to me a week ago by a rather excitable gentleman from the Antipodes. I have not seen him since the publication of the summary of the discussions on the future name and constitution of the Conference. The term "Council" which many so much desired has not been adopted and these periodical gatherings are still to be called a Conference, but with a different adjective—Imperial Conference instead of Colonial Conference. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is to be *ex-officio* President and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Colonies are to be *ex-officio* members. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an *ex-officio* member and take the chair in the absence of the President. The head of the Colonial Department will arrange for the Conferences after communicating with the various Colonial Premiers. There will be

is severe, but not unduly so in the circumstances. Lord Elgin has not managed this affair at all skilfully. It is true that when he saw his mistake Lord Elgin suggested that Sir A Swettenham should withdraw his resignation but it is not likely that a high-spirited man would consent to do so without the *amende honorable* for the indignity put upon him by the Colonial Office. If, however, Sir A. Swettenham's friends think that an "apology and reparation" will be forthcoming I think they are mistaken. I wonder what the Liberals who were in Jamaica as the guests of Sir Alfred Jones when the earthquake occurred and know all facts, think of the manner in which Sir A. Swettenham has been treated. And yet I do not wonder. I happen to be aware of their views on the matter and they are not complimentary to Downing Street.

THE 'SIDE ISSUE."

Mr. Maskelyne, formerly of the Egyptian and now of St. George's Hall, and the Ven. Archdeacon Colley, have come to the Courts at last over the famous "side issue." The Archdeacon, it will be remembered, wagered £1,000 that Mr. Maskelyne could not reproduce certain phenomena which the Archdeacon had seen at Spiritualistic Seances conducted by the medium, Dr. Monk. The chief of these phenomena was the issuing from the Medium's side, of a "materialised Spirit" in female shape—a spirit, of which the flesh was warm and which was capable of speech. Mr. Maskelyne not only took up the challenge and presented a marvellously clever imitation of the phenomenon described, but circulated a pamphlet among his audience declaring that the Archdeacon had no right to his title, and containing other statements alleged to be libellous. The Archdeacon is now suing Mr. Maskelyne for libel, while Mr. Maskelyne counterclaims the £1,000 of the wager which had never been paid. Archdeacon Colley was examined yesterday and when pressed to describe the medium Monk's performances, gave the following instance:—"At my house at Southsea I had a naval friend waiting outside the door on the landing, while I and Monk together went into a room with no one with us. Sitting hand in hand and feet to feet we called the prophet Samuel, who spoke through him in an abnormal voice. I asked for a strong manifestation to take place, and my friend the naval officer outside heard Hell let loose in the room. To the annoyance of Samuel, I insisted on certain things being done, which made the room a wreck, but it was my own furniture and I did not care." Not less remarkable was his description in a lecture of what he contends is the only real and original "side issue":—"Holding my friend with my left arm at his back and my left ear and cheek at his breast, his heart beating in an alarming way, I saw him receive back the lovely birth of the invisible spheres into his robust corporeal person. And as I gazed on the sweet face of the disintegrating spirit, within three or four inches of its features, I again marked the fair lineaments, eyes, hair, and delicate complexion, and kissed the dainty hand as in process of absorption it dissolved and was drawn through the texture and substance of his black coat positively into our friend's bosom." The "lovely birth of the invisible spheres" was called familiarly Alice. Alice, said the Archdeacon, as quoted by Mr. Maskelyne in the offending pamphlet, was once given an apple, but though she put in her mouth, the core and skin were found in the medium's mouth. The Archdeacon preserved it and exhibits it. Alice's garments, by the way, were, according to the Archdeacon himself, something like what I have seen in India called Evening Dew. The case is still proceeding amid the laughter of a cynical audience.

MODERN MARTYRS.

The early Christian martyrs were admirable enough in their way, but in modern times they would not have attracted much attention. This was brought home to me by a calender of the slaughter of the Terrorists in Russia during the past nine months. In that period nine hundred of the red fraternity have gone the way of all flesh *via* the firing party and the rope. Their victims were probably as numerous, and a fair proportion on both sides were doubtless innocent folk enough. What impresses one is that, of the nine hundred Terrorists, scarcely one revealed his identity or could be induced to incriminate his fellows. They deliberately gave their own lives, if that was necessary, in the killing of the man they were appointed to remove. They resisted all temptation to attain notoriety and were simply entered in official records as "the murderer of General Pavloff" or "the murderer of the Count Ignatieff. They cut all markings from their clothes and went on their fatal missions without even bidding farewell to their families. They did more than die, they blotted themselves out. It was the highest form of martyrdom in a grievously mistaken cause. More pathetic, though less sternly inspiring, is the ignominious end of a Sicilian gentleman of the name of Salamone. He plied the gentle art of brigandage in his native hills for three sunny years and grew to be the terror of his country. Soldiers and police pursued him unavailingly while timorous landowners paid him tribute and friendly beggars brought him food. His equivalent to a bank account was in a satisfactory condition and he had seven murders upon his highly hypothetical conscience, when an editor tempted him, and he did write. From that moment his fall was certain. He wrote his memoirs for the Giornale di Sicilia." There was a bright and sparkling series of articles on "Men I have murdered," "Women I have Impaled" and kindred subjects. The public read them eagerly and the editor was remarkably careful to print them as they were sent in. But Salamone in all his wisdom was not proof against the temptation of describing how he had on various occasions baffled the police, and the latter resolved on a final attempt at capture. They succeeded on Monday last. The brigand was spied upon and his footsteps dogged. On Monday he rose before dawn and carrying a foolscap envelope containing his weekly article set out for a lonely pillar box on the outskirts of a village where he intended to post it. Ruminating on his sentences, smiling as he recalled his best *jeux d'esprit*, he was within sight of the pillar box when hoof-beats smote upon his ears. He turned and saw two soldiers in pursuit, fired wildly and was ridden down. His envelope, rifle, pistols, stiletto were taken from him, he was trussed up on a donkey and so carried to gaol amid the jeers of the mob he had thrilled by his masterly prose. It seems a pity that so promising a journalist should end his career in a prison cell, but it is all too likely that that will be his fate.

WOES OF THE BARONETAGE.

A Departmental Committee has been considering the grievances of the baronetage. They find that there are 1,200 genuine hall-marked baronets of English make. Their lives, however, are marred and their social rank impugned by the existence of 77 bold bad "baronets" who in circles less exalted would be described as "scabs." They are in fact baronets without the hall-mark, interlopers who display a title to which they have no real right. The Committee with a tact which does it credit does not give the names of the seventy-seven. Recommendation is made that a "Registry of the Baronetage" be kept and the roll published from time to time. Existing baronets are to be enrolled free but all who succeed to titles, or otherwise attain the Olympian heights, are to be charged £5. It is proposed that any person not on the official roll shall not be received at Court as a baronet or be mentioned by the title in any official document. A great wrong is to be righted in India, for the Committee urge that the wives of officials humbly born, who lift an inferior nose in scorn at the wives of Baronets of lower rank in the services, shall no longer be permitted to do so. "It has been represented to us," reports the Committee, "that in India wives take rank and precedence according to their husbands' official position under the Government. This practice makes it possible in every case for the wife of any commoner who may be in a higher official position than a baronet, although of inferior social rank to him, to take precedence before the baronet's wife. In other words, in India a baronet's wife and daughters have no recognized social precedence as such, whereas a definite position is assigned to the wife and daughters of a peer. We think it only proper that the title of baronet should carry with it in India the same privileges as it does in other portions of the Empire, and we recommend that steps should be taken by the responsible authorities to remedy this grievance, and to give the wives and daughters of baronets in India the precedence corresponding to that which they enjoy elsewhere." I trust that Mr. Morley has not failed to bring this highly important matter before his Council with a view to immediate action.

PLAGUE returns published yesterday, for the week ending the 4th instant, shows no less than 77,000 deaths in India of which 51,000 were in the Punjab, where the havoc the epidemic is creating is terrible.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

GYMKHANA'S NARROW WIN.

On the 113th Infantry ground yesterday a most exciting and hard game was played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. F. A. Play on the whole was in favour of the home team who should have scored more, but were weak in front of goal. Cole played a very good game, but the opportunities he gave his insides were barely understood. At half Yates shone most and at back Ward, though Faith also did remarkably well playing substitute for Baker; Collingwood having but little to do. The R. F. A. strength was in their forwards and in the custodian who saved really well. Hinde and Byrne were the pick and Geldard was safe at back.

The referee's whistle was very much in evidence and, though one would like to see less sloging, at times, it was difficult to see what the penalising was for; Ward being the main sufferer. Bullying off well to time some rather wild play opened with the ball well, in mid-field till on settling down the Gymkhana began to press mainly on the right and pressed three corners, none of which Sharp placed very well. He kept at it and Rollo missed a very easy chance right in front of goal giving sticks from which the R. F. A. came away. They got down well on the left where Mingo centred well but Faith intercepted cleverly, and was again later responsible for clearing a dangerous run. More even play ensued till Byrne and Carrington brought it back and the R. F. A. secured a corner which did no good; Cole relieving well. The R. F. A. forwards were taking a risk in keeping well up in a line but became dangerous when long hits gave them the ball but Ward defended finely. Yates also putting in good work.

Byrne came up well and gave to Carrington who got into the circle where Ward missed, but Collingwood kicked out well. A carry by Sharp and off-side by Rollo sent the Gymkhana back once more. They were back again and sticks against Hogard gave Yates a chance he missed and Goldard got away but Ward cleared. Yates gave to Cole who getting into the circle gave to Williams and he shoveled it in giving the Gymkhana the lead after half an hour's play.

Time soon followed.

The R. F. A. opened well but Byrne missed a pass and Cole put in a long run and the Gymkhana were further helped by a kicked but Williams cleared right to the end where Collingwood passed out to Ward who gave sticks leading to another nice clear by Cole and then Sharp. Blair carrying badly lost a chance and Mingo got away and Hinde who got well down, Faith clearing in the circle. Rollo gave bad sticks but Ward cleared to have sticks given and Rollo was once more penalised for carrying Kennedy and Williams clearing well up the field. Sticks was now given against Yates though onlookers could not see why. The Gymkhana, however got back and a hot time followed, a good shot by William being saved. Next the R. F. A were up through sticks against Ward and an exciting struggle followed on the circle, a free for sticks on the goal line being given against; Gannon and Yates saved amidst great excitement? the R.F.A. having actually scored through Byrne after the whistle. Frequent calls for frees for some unknown reason followed against Ward and others and the R. F. A. pressed till Blair put in good work and Rollo sent in a good one to which Brown just got his foot in time. Sticks against Williams and Gannon helped the military team but Ward drove to touch near the goal line and sticks against Yates did not stop the Gymkhana. Cole sending one high over the net. Faith kept the R. F. A. away and Williams gave Kennedy a chance but Boak hustled him and Brown cleared easily. After a bit of pressing Cole got away well but Geldard beat him for pace and though he shot, Brown cleared. A bully in the circle did them no good but a moment later a shot by Sharp went right across the goal mouth and just after Brown saved twice but Cole gave Rollo an open goal to shoot at but he was out of his place and when there missed the ball. Time followed with no further score leaving it as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana.....1 Goal
R. F. A.....Nil

Teams were as follows:—

R. F. A.		BO. GYMKHANA.
Brown		Collingwood
Lieut Geldard	Backs.	Ward
Hogarth		Faith
Williams		Blair
Boak	Halves.	Yates
Carter		Gannon
Byrne		Sharp
Lieut Carrington		Rollo
Capt Hinde	Forwards.	Cole
Gondler		Williams
Mingo		Kennedy

REFEREE:—Bombr Machin and Mr. R. G. Phillips.

The table stands as under:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi-final	Final
Wilson College / Bhusawal Gymkhana	Bhusawal, 3—1				
Pioneers / Victoria Jubilee Inst.	Pioneer 16—0				
Bombay Gymkhana / R F A Kirkee	Bo Gymkhana 1—0				
Bombay Gymkhana A / International Club	May 14				
St Xavier's / Royal Scots	bye / bye				
Jhansi Railway Inst / King's Liverpool	To-day.				
Friends' Union A / R G A, Colaba	To-day.				
Albert Club / Lincolns	To-day.				
Worcesters / Parsee Club	May 13				
Connaught Rangers / Friends' Union	May 13				
Elphinstone College / Royal Navy	bye / bye				
East Lancs / Departmental, Poona	bye / bye				

It has been announced that the Committee will provide Gold Medals for the winners and Silver Medals for the runners-up.

KING'S VS. JHANSI.

On the Marine Lines ground the above two teams met in a game won with something to spare by Jhansi who had shown good form in a practice game with the Gymkhana on Monday, Jhansi scored shortly after the original bully and never looked back after that securing a ball of three goals to nil by half time. The Military team relieved at times but being weak in front of goal could never cap any of their efforts. It was a much more even second half, but by superior combination the Institute found the net twice more and ran out winners as follows:—

Jhansi Ry. Institute ..... 5 Goals.
King's Liverpools ..... Nil.

Following were the teams:—

King's.—Goal, Pte. Rowe; Backs: Lce.-Corpl. Ennis and Lieut. Wood; half-backs: Lce.-Corpl. Cook, Lce.-Corpl. Swanick and Pte. Wilkinson; forwards: Sergt. Lavery, Pte. Wilding, Corpl. Forshaw, Sergt. White and Pte. Thompson.

Jhansi Railway Institute: Goal, McCombie; backs: Hill and Fitzpatrick; half-backs: Shanahan, F. McLeod and McMullag; forwards: Clough, Naylor, Troop, W. McLeod and G. McMullan.

There will be a game this evening at 5-45 between the combined Customs and Y. M. C. A. teams and the combined Medical and B. E. S. Old Boys (Sions) on the Cooperage ground.

THE members of the Plague Research Commission, who are about to leave Bombay, on completing their labours, was entertained last night at a dinner at Readymoney Building, Apollo Bander, by a number of prominent members of the local medical profession under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union.

We hear from Derajat that another small raid has occurred upon the Border; the Mahsuds looting some bullocks near Kila Janam, and being pursued by the villagers whom they repulsed, the raiders killed one man and got away with two captured rifles.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY.

Interesting Correspondence.

The conclusion of litigation, and other circumstances have just released from privacy certain correspondence with Mr. Balfour (during his Premiership) and the India Office on the subject of the Bombay tramway concession, says the *Financial News*. The facts, as stated by Mr. W. Gentry Bingham, who was mainly concerned in the matter, may be briefly summarised in that gentleman's own words:—

"On arriving at Colombo on January 4, 1901, I received cables from J. A. Kelman, asking me to go to Bombay and negotiate a tramway concession with the Municipal Corporation there. After some negotiations with the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. W. L. Harvey), I communicated the position to J. A. Kelman, and was informed by him that the terms of purchase were practically prohibitive as regards the twenty-one years' purchase, based on the average profits for the three years. I thereupon devised a financial scheme to overcome this difficulty, and embodied it in a formal tender dated February 14, 1901. My tender, which was sent in as attorney and engineer of the Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India, was accepted by the Municipal Corporation by resolution carried nem. con at the meeting held on February 28, 1901. Early in March the Municipal Commissioner informed me that the legal advisers of the Corporation in London objected that the British Pioneer Company had no powers under their articles of association to enter into the contract, but that the Brush Company, who had agreed to guarantee the performance of the contract by the British Pioneer Company, would give the same guarantee for my performance of it if the contract were entered into with me in my personal capacity. After receiving the consent of Kelman to this course, I agreed to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal, which was formally adopted by the Corporation at its meeting on March 11, 1901. The formal agreement granting the concession to me in my personal capacity was signed on March 11, 1901. The guaranteeing agreement given by the Brush Company was signed on March 8, 1901. Having cabled Kelman that I should hold the concession in trust for the Pioneer Company, I sailed from Bombay on March 16 and arrived at Plymouth on Good Friday, April 6, 1901. Here I was met by J. A. Kelman and his son, Charles Stuart Kelman, who, I found, constituted, with another son, Douglas Erskine Kelman, the board of the Pioneer Company. On their representation that the Brush Company had agreed to give £60,000 for the concession, and that it was urgent the agreement should be signed at once, I executed, immediately after landing, a power-of-attorney enabling the Pioneer Company to deal with the concession.

"On arriving in London I saw the secretary of the Brush Company, and learned that the agreement to purchase the concession was not signed, as the directors of the Pioneer Company (the three Kelmans) were stipulating that the contract for construction of the tramways should be given to a firm in which two of them were directors, called Rowell, Stuart Kelman and Co., and this stipulation the Brush Company would not consent to. I thereupon wrote to the Brush Company that, as superintending engineer, I should not consent to the contract for construction being given to this firm. The Pioneer Company then repudiated my claim to exercise any control as superintending engineer, and also denied my claim to the remuneration I stipulated for in my cables from Colombo, and on the faith of which I agreed to go to Bombay on behalf of the Company. I subsequently on the advice of counsel, revoked the power-of-attorney I had given to the Pioneer Company. The company brought an action in the High Court of Chancery for the cancelling of my revocation of this power; but the learned Judge (the late Mr. Justice Byrne) upheld my revoking the power and declared the concession vested in me as the trustee and agent of the Pioneer Company, subject to proper directions on the part of the company, but that I was not to be asked to sanction anything illegal.

"Before, however, any liability could attach to me in the matter, the Municipal Corporation who had never consulted me or even informed me of its arrangements completed arbitration proceedings, which it had pressed on with a view of fixing the purchase price, and sent me a demand for payment of its costs therein, signed by the Municipal Commissioner, amounting to some Rs.38,850,10,16. I made fruitless endeavours to ascertain from the Pioneer Company whether this sum of Rs.38,850 had been paid to the Corporation, and, failing to receive any satisfactory answer, I wrote to the Brush Company on September 16, 1904, asking if they could inform me what was being done in regard to it and the money for purchase of the tramways. No notice being taken of my letters by either company, I laid the whole facts before Lord Curzon, and asked him to let the authority of his Government to be manifested in support of my efforts to carry out the obligations of the concession to the letter, independently of further arrangements of the Brush and the Pioneer Companies, and in return I pledged myself to provide the funds required through other sources. Before I received the Government of India's reply the Bombay press of May 6, 1905, reported that at a meeting of the Corporation on May 4 it was resolved:

"That Mr. W. G. Bingham, having failed to fulfil his obligations to the Corporation in respect of the payment of certain large sums duly demanded of him . . . and the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, as his guarantors, having duly made these payments, and taken upon themselves the duties of the "Promoter" under the said agreement. . . . It is resolved that when the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, (which is proposed to be constituted under the memorandum and articles of association submitted by the Brush Company), has been duly registered in Bombay, and has at its disposal the sum of £1,000,000, which is stated to have been satisfactorily guaranteed in London the Corporation will be prepared to recognise the said new company under Clause 9 of the Agreement of March 11, 1901."

"This, of course, was the agreement entered into with me. But this is not all. The report further states: 'In order to assist the Brush Company in coming to terms with the Tramway Company, it is proposed that the Municipality shall concede something," which turns out to be an extension of the period of the concession to be granted to the new company. The plain meaning of all this seems clear. The Brush Company and the Pioneer Company, finding that the late Mr. Justice Byrne's decision is inconvenient because I am determined to carry out his directions, resolve to get rid of me and then do as they like. But what about the Government of India? Putting myself entirely out of the question, that Government exhibits itself as a party to compelling this American company, by a series of illegalities, to relinquish a valuable property. The Privy Council had upheld my concession, and therefore the concession confirmed by the highest tribunal of the Empire is by these methods voided, and, after that company has been put to enormous costs, to defend its position, a new concession is subsequently granted in sheer prejudice of its rights. The sole ground upon which the Corporation determined the American company's tenure was the contract with me, and in voiding that contract the Corporation voided also their right to acquire the undertaking for another seven years; but to void that contract upon a wholly baseless pretext, and then grant a fresh concession to other parties who have absolutely no title to displace the American company amounts to nothing less than dispossessing the latter for no proper cause. Certainly the facts related above have or should have, an interest for the public in their bearing upon the two subjects of perhaps, the gravest importance to the British Empire at the present time, viz., the closer union of the Colonies and the Motherland and the furtherance of higher morality in commercial dealing."

When Mr. Balfour's attention was drawn to the circumstances, together with other matters in connection with tramway concessions at Auckland and Adelaide, he did not feel qualified to express an opinion upon them:—

"10, Downing-street, S. W.,
"December .8, 1904.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Balfour desires me to say that he duly received the letter which you addressed to him, together with its enclosed documents relating to the Auckland and Adelaide Concessions with which you have been concerned, and he begs to express his regret that they have not been acknowledged at an earlier date.

"He does not, however, feel qualified to express an opinion upon the matter to which they refer, which, as you are aware, rather concerns the *Indian* Government. He has therefore taken the liberty of forwarding your communication and its accompanying documents to the India Office.—I remain, yours faithfully,

"WILFRID M. SHORT.

"W. Gentry Bingham, Esq."

The result of this letter was a more urgent appeal to Mr. Balfour, based on the importance of the matter.

"December 29, 1904.

"Dear Sir,—I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., and I beg of you to convey to Mr. Balfour my appreciation of his courtesy and my thanks for his so kindly interesting himself in the matter as to forward my letter and accompanying documents to the India Office, which precisely accords with my desire.

"Of course, I did not for one moment imagine that Mr. Balfour would personally look into the matter, and I am the more indebted to him for dealing with my letter at all at a time when his public anxieties were so largely increased.

"As regards Mr. Balfour not feeling qualified to express an opinion on the matters to which it refers, I hope I may be permitted to express my own opinion that no Minister of the Crown could be more qualified to pronounce on anything which concerns the honour or good name of England. It is because of this conviction I have ventured to trouble him with my communication, and ask him to right the wrong which has been done, not alone to our colonial fellow-subjects, but to the repute among them of Englishman for good faith.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

"W. GENTRY BINGHAM.

"Wilfrid M. Short, Esq.,
"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, S. W."

Mr. Balfour, however, on his part, declined to intervene:—

"10, Downing-street, S. W.
"January 13, 1905.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Balfour desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. with enclosures.

"So far as Mr. Balfour understands the case to which you call his attention you appear to desire that a public inquiry of some kind should be instituted into certain circumstances of which you complain in connection with a commercial undertaking in New Zealand in which you have been engaged.

"Mr. Balfour, however, as at present advised, does not feel that he can accept the responsibility of directing any public investigation into a matter of which he has no official cognisance.

"I therefore return to you herewith the papers which you have forwarded in connection with the Auckland concession and the Adelaide concession; but those referring to the Bombay concession I will forward at once to the India Office, according to your desire.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

"NEWPORT."

Subsequent events, however, led to the reopening of the matter in a further letter to Mr. Balfour, in which Mr. Bingham claimed that "the appointment by the Indian Government of a Bombay municipal official to an important post in the new Indian Department of Commerce and Industry, while matters which had arisen under his tenure of municipal office were still the subject of dispute, raises afresh, and with an added weight, the matters which I had the honour to lay before you." Mr. Bingham added that it was stated in the *Times of India* (mail edition) that the official had only recently applied for and been granted a further term of three years in his post at Bombay, and it is at least, said he, "a striking coincidence that immediately after a public complaint of his conduct in that office has been received by the Government of Bombay he should vacate that post and be selected for a high one under the Indian Government."

Again, however, Mr. Balfour felt that he could not intervene in the matter:—

"10, Downing-street, S. W.,
"March 13, 1905.

"Dear Sir,—Mr. Balfour desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and to inform you that as the matter to which you refer relates to the Government of India he can only forward your communication to the Secretary of State for India.—I remain, yours faithfully.

"NEWPORT.

"W. Gentry Bingham, Esq."

Then came a letter from Sir Arthur Godley as to the attitude of the India Office:—

"India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.,
"March 29, 1905.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that he has had under his consideration your letter of March 11, 1905, to the the Prime Minister on the subject of concessions in respect of construction of tramways and provision of electric power for heating and lighting purposes which, it is understood, were granted in 1901 by the Bombay Corporation to you as trustee for and on behalf of the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India.

I am to say that, as the representation which you have made to the Viceroy regarding the action of the Bombay Corporation have been transmitted to the Government of Bombay for disposal, the orders of that Government on them should be awaited.

The Secretary of State for India has no knowledge of the facts of the case, and in the present stage he sees no reason to intervene.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"A. GODLEY.

"W. G. Bingham, Esq."

This letter led to a restatement of the case, but the Government of Bombay declined to interfere in any way:—

"India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.,
"April 6, 1905.

"Sir,—In continuation of my letter R. and S. 624, dated March 29, 1905, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to state that the Government of Bombay, having considered the memorial submitted by you, see no reason to interfere in the matter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"A. GODLEY.

"W. G. Bingham Esq."

And, finally the Secretary of State for India did the same on his own account:—

"India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.,
"14th April, 1905.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th April, 1905, on the subject of the representations contained in your memorial of 31st October to the Viceroy of India.

"In reply, I am to say that the Secretary of State in Council, having again considered your representations in the light of your present letter, sees no reason to intervene in the matter.

"I am accordingly to return the documents mentioned in the last paragraph of your letter.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed) A. GODLEY.

"W. G. Bingham, Esq."

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 11th May, 1907.

MUNICIPAL TEST CASE.

Erection and Re-erection of Buildings.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Framji Bilia, Municipal Superintendent of Roads and Buildings, charged Mr. Nanabhoy Bejonji Choksi with having erected a frame building of more than one upper storey near the Khara Kuva at Mumbadevi, in contravention of Section 349 (c) of the amended Municipal Act. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipality; while Mr. P. J. Padshaw, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, with Mr. Pestonji Kavasji Kotwal, Pleader, was for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had re-erected the frame building in question of greater height than one ground floor and one upperfloor without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. There was an old building on the site of the present premises, the upper floors of which were pulled down by its late owner, Sultan Nawaz Jung, being in a ruinous condition, under the direction given by the Municipality under Section 354 of the Act. When the present owner sent a proposal together with a plan to the Commissioner for his approval, there was only the ground floor, all the walls of the old building having been pulled down to the plinth except one external wall, which was kept there, as the prosecution alleged, with the object of evading the requirements of Section 349 (c) of the Municipal Act. This wall was 9 feet high and about 24 feet in length.

Mr. Crawford said the salient point in the case was whether the construction in question was an erection or re-erection of a building within the meaning of Section 349 (c). He argued that the section covered the case, and that because the word "erect" in Section 337 of the Act included certain re-erection, the definition given under it should not be treated as an exhaustive definition. If the accused's contention was correct, namely, that the construction made by him did not come within the term "erection" and "re-erection" as used in the Act because he had not pulled down all the four walls to the plinth but had left one external wall 9 feet high and 24 feet in length standing thereon, then all that one should do to evade the terms of Section 349(c) was to pull down the whole building and keep a few bricks on the plinth. That was absurd. He added that in this case the accused had erected the whole building from the plinth except a small wall, and consequently the construction in question came within the purview of Section 349 (c). The accused, in raising it to a greater height than was specified in Section 349 (c) had clearly committed an offence.

Mr. Padshaw said the question which the Court had first to decide was whether the construction in question fell within the purview of Section 337 which treated of new buildings, or under Section 342 which treated of the execution of work not amounting to erection of buildings. If once his Worship decided that it fell within Section 337, the defence had no case; and if it was decided that it came within Section 342, the prosecution had no case. He contended that the construction in question fell within the terms of Section 342(c) and (d). If Section 337 (2) was strictly construed the present structure could not be termed a new building and the construction could not be called an "erection" within the terms of Section 337 (2), as the accused had kept one external wall standing on the plinth of the old pulled down house. If the construction did not fall under Section 337 (2), it could not come under any other Section of the Act except Section 342 (c) and (d).

The Magistrate referred the case to the High Court for the interpretation of Section 349 (c) where the ward "re-erect" was used together with the ward "erect."

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 8th May:—Rain during week in parts Ratnagiri, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. Standing crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops nearing completion, and threshing continues. Cotton picking progressing in parts Gujarat, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water sufficient except in parts Kanara, Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes insufficient in parts Surat, Deccan and Bijapur. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 20 to 39 per cent. in Deccan 21 to 31 per cent. and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During week ending 29th ultimo 26 persons on gratuitous relief in Belgaum District.

PAREL RAILWAY STRIKE.

The End.

The strike of the workmen of the Parel Workshops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has, at last, seen its close yesterday. The final reply to the strikers' memorial went a long way to soothe the feelings of the excited strikers. The men resumed work yesterday morning on the definite understanding that the railway authorities would keep to the promises notified to them and published in our yesterday morning's issue. It is understood that the men will be made to work over time, whenever possible, to make up for the wages for the days they were on strike. Major Shelley, the Agent of the Company, and Mr. W. Davidson, acting Loco. Superintendent, are to be congratulated on the happy termination of the strike, which affected nearly four thousand poor workmen, and for the patience and consideration with which they received and remedied the grievances of the men.

FROM the 27th April to the 3rd instant, 4 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 262 Hindus and 51 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 329. The death-rate was 33·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 1, fevers 106, bowel complaints 55, and other causes 167.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

Th following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer "Arabia," Commander Leigh, to Marseilles and London.

Addison, Mr J
Allison, Mrs and infant
Armitage, Lt-Col R H
Atkinson, Mr F St G
Bagram, M C
Bahadur, 2 Messrs
Baillie, Mrs
Bainsord, Mr and Mrs A H
Baker, Miss J C
Bancerman, Major A W S
Bancerman, Mrs
Bartlett, 2 Misses
Baumbach, Mr
Beachey, Mr H
Beauford, Mr L and 2 children
Benyon, Master
Bergthen, Mrs C J
Beynon, Deaconess
Bickfords Mrs and 2 children
Bikanier, H H Maharajah of and suite
Blasdale, Mr H J
Boase, Mr E D
Bocker, Mr T
Bowack, Mr H H
Brandreth, Mr S
Britton, Rev A
Brown, Miss
Buck, Mr E J
Butler, Mr V R
Carnac, Col E H Rivett
Carteret, Mrs de and infant
Cates, Mrs G E Hyde
Cavalier, Mr M
Chase, Mr and Mrs J A
Cholmondeley, Mr R C
Clark, Mr Geo
Cole, Mr W
Colledge, Mr J T
Comber Mr A F
Conder, Miss L
Corey, Mr and Mrs and child
Creagh, Genl and Mrs
Cuffe, Mr and Mrs T W
Dallaporta, Mr J
Dalrymple, Mr H H
Davur, Mr A S
Dawe, Mr T
Day, Mr S
Devon, Mr A
Dick, Mr J M H
Drayton, Mr G S
Drummond, Mr G R
Dunkerley, Mrs
Edwards, Mrs T C
Edwards, Mr and Mrs L
Egerton, Sir Philip Gray
Elliott, Mr H J
Elmore, Mr and Mrs J and child
Eisel, Mr C F
Farlow, Mr F
Forest, Lt-Col J R
Franks, Mr F W
Fuller, Col and Mrs
Gaisford, Mrs
George, Mr and Mrs S
Gibb, Mr and Mrs M C
Gibbs, Mr
Glanville, Mrs
Gleadon, Mr M F
Gordon, Mr and Mrs A G
Gould, Miss W M
Graham, Mrs G H infant, and Sister
Grantham, Mrs M R
Green, Mr and Mrs
Haines, Maj A M
Hamilton, Mr J
Harris, Miss
Harrison, Mr F C
Harrison, Rev P R
Hart, Mr E E
Hawkes, Miss
Heath, Mrs R H
Hindley, Mrs C D M
Hocken, Capt
Hoskyn, Major J O R
Intosh, Mr A M
Ives, Mr T E
Izher, Mr
Jackson, Mr
Jennings, Capt
Jes, Mr W W
Johnston, Mr and Mrs B and child
Johnson, Dr H
Jones, Col F L
Jones, Miss
Jorda, Mrs P and child
Kapurthala, H H Rajh of A D C
Kavanagh, Col C T M
Kelly, Capt F
Kensington, The Hon Mr Justice
Kensington, Mrs and Miss
Knox, Mrs
Krus, Mrs H
Langton, Miss
Lang, Mr W H
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs G
Lee, Mr and Mrs
Leishman, Mr
Little, Mr and Mrs R
Lomas, Mr and Mrs H A
Lovell, Capt F A
Lyle, Mrs J C
Macdonell, Mr A G
Macgregor, Mr R
Maitland, Mr R
Mandutit, Mrs and Miss
Marden, Mr J
Marillier, Mr C
Martin, Mr J R
Martin, Mr F W
Mason, Mr F
McBean, Mr W G
McKenzie, Mr A L child and infant
McKenzie, Mrs Alex
McKenzie, Mr and Mrs C S
McLeod, Mr N
McMillan, Mrs
McMillan, Three Misses
McMillan, 2 children
Mehta, Mr and Mrs B R
Melville, Mr D
Michael, Mrs W H
Millar, Mr and Mrs G, and infant
Miller, Mrs, child, and infant
Mills, Mr E B
Milford, Capt the Hon C B C
Mirehouse, Col R C M G
Mirehouse, Miss
Moir, Mr T E
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Moncrieff, Mr (Jr)
Money, Col A W
Morgan, Maj and Mrs H J
Nair, Mrs
Nicolson, Mr F A
Nobbs, Mr J
Owen, Mr and Mrs Tudor
Paddy, Mr J
Parker, Mr A
Paton, Mr and Mrs R Noel
Powell, Mr and Mrs A G and 2 children
Prevos, Mrs
Pridgen, Mr
Quin, and Capt R
Quin, Mr
Ratcliffe, Mr J
Ratnagar, Mr P
Raymond, Mr M
Rickards, Mr and Mrs R T
Richardson, Mrs child and infant
Roberts, Major J R
Robinson, Col and Mrs W H and 4 native attendants
Richardson, Lieut-Col F B W
Ross, Mrs and Lieu Johnson
Rotton, Mrs
Roy, Mr G P
Sahasrabudhe, Mr
Sandys, Major
Schoeffer, Mr J
Scott, Mr
Selser, Mr J W
Sharp, Mr and Mrs A R, and child
Sheaman, Mrs
Sinclair, Major
Singh, Mr T
Singh, Prince Karamjit
Singh, Mr Kunwar J
Smith, Mr A K
Smith, Miss W
Smith, Col and Mrs Stanley

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

The King and Queen met King Victor Emmanuel at Gaeta on the 18th. The King of Italy entertained the British Royal party at lunch on his yacht, and the proceedings were very cordial, but there were no political toasts. The British King and Queen reached Naples that evening and visited many places of interest before leaving on Tuesday for Palermo. They have everywhere had a most hearty reception.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who were visiting Lord and Lady Blythswood at Renfrew, proceeded on Tuesday to Glasgow, where they received the freedom of the city and opened new buildings at the University. On Wednesday the Prince laid the foundation stone of the new Royal Infirmary buildings.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—The House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, on Tuesday, by 44 to 34, passed a resolution agreeing with the conclusions of the Ecclesiastical Discipline Commission against an adverse amendment moved by Lord Halifax.—The Baptist Union opened its Spring assembly on Monday under Principal Henderson's presidency.—The London Diocesan Conference met on Wednesday.

Education and Empire.—The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at a meeting in the Guildhall, when a resolution was passed urging the obligatory teaching of Empire subjects in all elementary and secondary schools. Lord Milner moved and Mr. Deakin seconded that public subscriptions for Empire education should be inaugurated. This was carried, and Lord Rantully also spoke.—The Princess of Wales has raised £4,000 to provide a uniform system of illustrated lectures for use in the schools of the Empire.—A conference on the teaching of hygiene and temperance in the Universities and schools of the Empire was held on Tuesday in London, Lord Strathcona, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Deakin, Sir J. Cockburn, and Sir Victor Horsley took part.

Football.—The final match in the Association Cup competition took place on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, before more than 80,000 spectators. Sheffield Wednesday beat Everton by two goals to one.—Devon and Durham again drew on Saturday in the replayed match for the County (Rugby Union) Championship.

Land Reform.—The National Land and Housing Association on Saturday gave a luncheon to the Prime Minister, who urged the need for more small holdings, and said the Government hoped to pass this Session a Bill providing for a separate valuation of land apart from the buildings upon it. That was an indispensable preliminary to reform. Mr. Churchill spoke at a demonstration afterwards in Drury Lane Theatre.

Law.—In the High Court, a jury has found that meetings at which it was resolved to turn the Victoria Legal Friendly Society into a limited company were packed, and that a poll was properly demanded and refused.—In the Wreck Inquiry Court, Mr. G. G. Kennedy gave judgment that the loss of the Berlin was caused by her master's error of judgment in attempting to enter the new water-way at the Hook of Holland in such weather, and underestimating the effect of the send of the sea and the force of the tide when he did make the attempt.—The inquiry into the wreck of the Suevic has ended in the suspension of the master's certificate for three months.

Mr. Churchill, M. P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is to be sworn of the Privy Council.

Mr. Eric Bamboro (U.) is retiring from Parliament on account of increased business responsibilities. His majority at Wimbledon last year was 2114.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 22nd, it was announced that Sir E. Fry, Sir E. Satow, Lord Reay, and Sir H. Howard would represent this country at The Hague Conference.—In the House of Commons, on the 22nd the budget was further debated, Mr. A. Chamberlain severely criticising it. On the 23rd the Government's Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill obtained its second reading by 313 votes to 31. On the 24th, the Budget resolutions having been disposed of, the House resolved that the holding of the vice-presidency of the Department of Agriculture in Ireland by an opponent of the Government was undesirable as a permanent arrangement.

The Imperial Conference.—The Colonial Conference on Saturday unanimously resolved that an Imperial Conference should be held every four years, with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom as president, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing dominions as members. The Colonial Secretary will take the chair in the president's absence. Other Ministers may be appointed to take part, but each Government will have only one vote. The resolution further declares that a permanent Secretarial staff, under the Colonial Secretary's direction, should be organized to obtain information for the use of the Conference and conduct correspondence on its affairs. Subsidiary Conferences should be held between the Governments concerned in special questions Mr. Haldane then stated the general principles of Imperial military organization. The Conference on Tuesday unanimously welcomed and approved this exposition, and affirmed the need of a General Staff selected from the forces of the Empire as a whole to collect for the various Governments military information, prepare schemes of defence on a common principle, and, at the request of the respective Governments, advise as to the training and organization of the military forces of the Crown in every part of the Empire. Lord Tweedmouth then explained the general principles of naval defence, insisting on unity in the control of the Fleet. He did not desire to press for men or money, but welcomed the co-operation of the Colonies in the form most agreeable to themselves.

The Colonial Premiers were entertained on the 18th by the 1900 Club at a banquet in the Albert-hall, Mr. Balfour presided.—The premiers, except Dr. Jameson and General Botha, were entertained at luncheon next day by the Imperial Industries Club. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Canada had not only given a preference to our trade without asking any compensation but was ready to meet us concession for concession.—Lord Roberts presided that night at a dinner given to the Premier by the Pilgrims. Sir E. Grey spoke.—Sir R. Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, arrived on Friday morning.—The Premiers on Saturday dined with the Prime Minister.—On Wednesday they were entertained by both Houses of Parliament at luncheon in Westminster-hall. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman presided. Sir W. Laurier, General Botha, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker also spoke.

The Prime Minister received on Monday a Woolwich deputation protesting against the discharge of men from the Arsenal. He gave a sympathetic answer, but said that the Government could not go on giving work at the same rate as in war time.

The Sale of the Lewis-Hill collections brought in £134,128.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth says that Mr Deakin, in suggesting a permanent Secretariat, has taken a step which will mark him for all time as one of the statesmen of the Empire.—The connexion of the Secretariat with the Colonial Office is regarded with much disfavour.

FOREIGN.

China.—The three Manchurian provinces are to be placed under a Viceroy, with a Governor in each province.—Girls' schools are to be established throughout the Empire.—Li Chin-fang, adopted son of Li Hung-chang, has been appointed Chinese Minister in London.

Egypt.—Lord Cromer's despatch explaining the Government's decision to raise the Assuan Dam has been published.

France.—Our Paris Correspondent describes incidents illustrative of the spread of the strike movement in France. Ministers are determined not to give way to the State employes who claim the right to form unions affiliated to the General Confederation of Labour.

Germany.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has rejected a Government proposal to appoint a colonial major-general and staff with a view to the reorganization of the colonial army.

Italy.—The outburst in the German Press regarding King Edward's visit to Italy is severely censured by Signor Luzzatti, the ex-Minister.

Japan.—The Minister of Finance foreshadows tariff amendments protecting Japanese industries in 1911.

Morocco.—German journals say that the question about the granting of a contract to a German firm has been practically settled by the French and German Ministers. Our Paris Correspondent thinks it improbable that the question will lead to a grave diplomatic difficulty.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the Tsar on Tuesday received the President of the Duma giving him a most kind reception, and conversing with him for half-an-hour. This is regarded as an assurance that the Duma is safe for the present. The Premier has issued a vigorous order for the prevention of pogroms.

Obituary.—Lord Hallburton; Lord Midleton; Sir G. Armstrong; Judge Addison; Vice-Admiral Woodward; Major H. Brackenbury; Mr. R. MacLennose: Mr. Wallis Mackay; M. Andre Theuriet.—*Times*.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Luncheon at the Imperial Industries Club.

THE Colonial Premiers (except Dr. Jameson and General Botha, who were unable to be present) were on April 19, entertained at luncheon at the Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment, by the Imperial Industries Club.

Sir G. Hayter Chubb, president of the club, occupied the chair, and, in proposing "Our Guests," said the Colonial Conference was now a landmark in our national life, and such gatherings would foster imperial industries, and tend to the greater prosperity of Great Britain.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in responding, said that of all the questions now being discussed in the conference, that of tariff preference would probably interest the Imperial Industries Club more than any other. His Government, as one of its first acts, gave a preference to the trade of Great Britain without asking for, or expecting, any compensation. But Canada had done more; she had said that if Britain was ready to meet her, she was ready to meet Britain, concession for concession. Whether that policy would suit the British people was another question; he could only speak for Canada, and the question was one, which the British people must determine for themselves.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) and Mr. Moor (Natal) also spoke, declaring the readiness of their respective colonies to give preference to British trade.

Sir R. Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, arrived in Liverpool on April 19 and proceeded direct to London.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The conference of Colonial Premiers on Saturday, April 20, adopted unanimously a resolution on the future purpose and constitution of the conference. The official announcement states that the conference proceeded to consider the final form of Lord Elgin's draft resolution, and unanimously agreed to it. The terms are as follows:—

"That it will be to the advantage of the empire that a conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between his Majesty's Government and his Governments of the self-governing dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be "ex-officio" president, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing dominions "ex-officio" members of the conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an "ex-officio" member of the conference, and will take the chair in the absence of the president. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective dominions.

"Such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the conference, it being understood that, except by special permission of the conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

"That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff charged under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

"That upon matters of importance requiring consultation between two or more Governments, which cannot conveniently be postponed untill the next conference, or involving subjects of a minor character, or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary conference should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose."

The official report adds that the "subject of defence (military) was taken, and the Secretary for War made a statement as to the general principles of imperial military organisation. The colonial representatives expressed general concurrence. A draft resolution on the subject of the creation of a general staff for the empire was laid on the table."

The conference adjourned at 1-45 p.m.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER.

The Prime Minister gave a banquet the same evening at his official residence, 10 Downing Street, in honour of the Colonial Premiers, to meet a large party who had been invited. The banquet was served in what is known as the "large dining-room."

The usual dining table was dispensed with, and the guests sat at a specially designed board in the form of the letter E, intended to signify "empire." The table was prettily decorated with flowers, and at the end of the room was an oil-painting of Pitt, with an electric lamp so arranged as to throw the features in sharp relief. The following is the official list of guests:—

The American Ambassador, the Netherlands Minister, the Duke of Argyll, Sir W. Laurier, Sir F. W. Borden, Mr. L. F. Brodeur, Mr. Deakin, Sir W. Lyne, Sir J. G. Ward, Dr. Jameson, C. B., Dr. Smartt, Mr. F. R. Moor, Sir R. Bond, General Louis Botha, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker, Lord Crewe, Lord Elgin, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Gladstone, M. P., Mr. Asquith, M.P. Mr., John Morley, M.P, Sir Edward Grey, M. P., Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., Lord Carrington, Mr. Sinclair, M.P., Mr. Burns, M.P., Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., Mr. McKenna, M. P., Mr. Harcourt, M. P., the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Carington, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, Lord Tennyson, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., Lord Sandhurst, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Brassey, Lord Jersey, Lord Onslow, Lord Mount-Stephen, Mr. Churchill, M. P., Sir Francis Hopwood, Lord Strathcona, Mr. W. P. Reeves, Sir Thomas Fuller, Sir W. Arbuckle, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C. M. G., Sir J. W. Ridgeway, and Mr. Vaughan Nash.

The following received invitations but were unavoidably prevented from attending the dinner:—

The French Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Linlithgow, Lord Glasgow, Mr. Haldane, M. P., Lord Derby, Mr. Birrell, M. P., and Mr. Buxton, M. P.

DINNER AND RECEPTION AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

The colonial representatives were entertained at dinner on April 22 at Stafford House by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Dinner was served in the State banqueting chamber at two large round tables, which were decorated with daffodils and narcissi and immense silver candelabra. Those present included the Prime Minister, the Duke of Argyll, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord Percy, M.P., Georgina Lady Dudley, Lord Elgin, Lord and Lady Crewe, Lord Carrington, Lord and Lady Esher, Lady Helmsley Lady Castlereagh, Lord Strathcona, Lady Desborough, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Robert Bond, Sir Joseph and Lady Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Deakin, General Botha, Mr. F. R. Moor, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, M.P., Mr. Haldane, M.P., Mr. Chaplin, Sir William Ampthill, Lord Frederic Hamilton, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, Sir Robert and Lady Finlay, Mr Bonar Law, M.P., and Mrs. Bonar Law, Miss Balfour, and Mr. Valentine Chirol.

The Premier of Natal and Miss Moor gave a dance on April 23 at the Hotel Cecil to meet Capt. Stuart Nicholson and the officers of the cruiser "Natal." The string band of the Coldstream Guards played under Lieut. J. Makenzie Rogan, and supper was served in the Grand Hall. In addition to the members attending the conference and their ladies, there were present a number of officers belonging to the Household Cav., the 18th Hussars, and the Brigade of Guards.

There was a large gathering the same night at the reception given by Lady Glen-Coats at her residence in Belgrave Square, among those present being the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Portsmouth, Lord and Lady Chichester, Lord Granard, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Tweedmouth, &c.

LUNCHEON IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Colonial Premiers were on April 24 entertained by both Houses of Parliament at luncheon in Westminster Hall. About 1,000 persons were present at the luncheon, and the vernerable hall presented a very striking and unusual scene.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman presided, and, in proposing the health of the guests, recognised their presence in this country as a patriotic duty cheerfully performed. On that occasion there was no Government, no Opposition, no party, but there were the two Houses sitting together, willing to do all in their power to pay honour to their guests.

Mr. Balfour, in associating himself with the toast, said that they welcomed their guests on that occasion not merely as representatives of the great sister nations, but as members of those representative institutions to which it was their own great pride to belong.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in responding, emphasised the distinctive character of the occasion, and referred to the historic traditions associated with the locality. He had at one time thought of the possibility that the Colonies might be directly represented in the Imperial Parliament, but had been forced to come to the conclusion that, after all, the best way of maintaining the British Empire, in which they all took a pride, was to low every community to administer its own affairs in its own Parliament. But he was glad to remember that at this moment there were in both Houses men who were by birth Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, and he hoped there would some day be South Africans, who would never forget their native lands, and if ever differences of opinion arose between the mother nation and the daughter nations they would strive for peace, harmony, and the unity of the empire.

General Botha proposed "The Imperial Parliament," speaking in Dutch, and expressed the pleasure and interest with which he proposed the Mother of Parliaments—the oldest in the world—under which he now represented the youngest Parliament in the world.

The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons responded, and the proceedings closed.

BRITISH ENTENTES AND GERMANY.

France's Attitude.

The "Petit Parisien" has sent a special representative to Berlin to inquire into the real state of feeling existing in Germany with reference to France and, incidentally, England.

Herr Semler, the leader of the National Liberal Party, made the following statements, which appears in this morning's "Petit Parisien," and which the correspondent says he reproduces without altering or adding a single word.

"No matter what alliances or political ententes France may form on the Continent of Europe," said Henry Semiler, "she will have to bear the expense. The only possible exception in that France should come to an understanding with Germany. This would serve the interests of both countries, especially as regards colonial questions; but an understanding limited to colonial questions would be of no value to us. Germany has never been opposed to a general understanding with France, and the Emperor has done all in his power to bring about such an understanding. Every German desires to see the peace of Europe guaranteed. Our pacific expansion requires that we Germans should have many export markets, as many undeveloped colonies to people as possible. To my mind, France can gain nothing by endeavouring to thwart the pacific economic expansion of Germany so long as it does not displace existing frontiers. But peace is at present endangered by the attempts now being made to isolate Germany by the formation of alliances. This means nothing else than the accumulation of explosive matter. It is the policy of England at the present time.

"But it is not England that will bear the risks of this policy, or, rather she supposes she will not be called upon to face the risks, since she has the sea as a barrier. But she is the dangerous element of the present position, and it is a question whether Germany may not be compelled to react, without waiting until she is attacked. Whether England first declares war upon Germany, or Germany on England, France will have to make up her mind within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war to side with one or the other of the belligerents. Neutrality is out of the question.

"In conclusion, I say with great regret that I consider the peaceful relations between France and Germany to be in danger."

A FRIEND OF THE KAISER.

The "Petit Parisien" also prints interviews to-day on the same subject with the Duke of Trachonberg, a personal friend of the Emperor William, and Herr Dernbung, Director-General of the German Colonial Office.

The Duke of Trachenburg expressed the opinion that the relations between France and Germany were courteous, and that little by little they might improve. Germany, he said, was essentially pacific and peace-loving notwithstanding all that had been said and written to the contrary. "What have we to gain by a war?" asked the Duke. "Are we not sufficiently rich not to envy the wealth of other nations? Our economic expansion requires peace. What I say of Germany," he continued, "applies equally to England, seeing that Great Britain is one of the great factors in international politics. England is not warlike any more than Germany is, for like Germany she has too much to lose from a general conflagration. I think the general political position is not bad, and is better than it was a year ago. I believe that more sound relations would exist between France and Germany if each country followed its real interests, which are not in contradiction with each other.

"In Moracco, all that Germany wants is to loyally find an economic output for her markets. It is far from our thoughts to wish to appropriate Morocco to ourselves. We have no desire to overload our stomachs. I can tell you that the German Government is strongly favourable to everything that will bring about a better understanding between Germany and France. We have no hostility towards France and it is inadmissible that the two nations should continue to snarl at each other like two dogs."

Herr Dernberg's statements were of an equally pacific character.

ATTACK ON LORD CROMER.

Egyptian Nationalist's Manifesto.

Paris, Friday.—The "Figaro" publishes a long article this morning by Mustapha Kamel Pasha, in which the Egyptian Nationalist leader urges that the retirement of Lord Cromer gives to England an opportunity to effect a radical change in her Egyptian policy by returning to the programme originally put forward under Queen Victoria.

England (he declares) will find in the Egyptian Nationalists her best friends, Egyptians are indignant at the regime inaugurated by Lord Cromer, who for twenty-four years worked his hardest to make them slaves. I do not exaggerate when I state that Lord Cromer was the greatest enemy to our autonomy.

The programme urged by the Nationalist leader comprises six clauses:—

(1) The formation of a real working Ministry.

(2) Limitation of the role at present played by the British "advisers."

(3) Creation of a Parliament which would discuss questions of public education and of judicial administration, and to which Ministers should be responsible.

(4) The system at present existing regarding public education to be changed, the Arabian language being used exclusively in teaching, while the establishment of new schools would be decreed.

(5) A gradual replacing of foreign officials by capable Egyptians.

(6) Reform of the Capitulations.

Mustapha Kamel Pasha adds that if their claims continue to be ignored, the Egyptians are determined not to cease the struggle for the good and liberty of their country.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest tollet discovery of the ages. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 23, Farringdon Road London E.C. England.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT JAMESTOWN.

Mr. Roosevelt's Review of Warships.

In opening the Jamestown Tercentenary Exhibition yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt explained the spirit in which America should reform the abuses of corporate wealth.

The truest friends of property would not tolerate abuses of property, he said. The anti-social power of the "predatory classes" was immeasurably increased by their wealth.

A swindler and cheat on a big scale or a small should receive as scant mercy as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt was to speak, and that there was to be a parade of warships of many nations, attracted a vast crowd to the opening of the Exposition at Jamestown to-day, commemorating the tercentenary of the first English settlement in America. It was well known that the big fair was not ready for opening, and that very few exhibits were in place.

The crowd was so great that twice it seemed that panic was imminent, and women and children in peril of being trampled on. A troop of cavalry was used to prevent the surging mass of people sweeping past the barriers to the grand stand where Mr. Roosevelt was speaking. The President had first appealed for quiet, but his words had little effect.

After the troops had restored a semblance of order Mr. Roosevelt mounted a table so that he could be better seen, and this put the crowd in an excellent humour. The President read his speech slowly and with more deliberation than usual.

The tercentennial celebration was begun at sunrise by the booming of 300 guns. Soon after eight o'clock Mr. Roosevelt arrived off Fort Monroe on the Mayflower, the splendid yacht on the decks of which he introduced the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan nearly two years ago.

Standing on the bridge, the President first passed down the long column of foreign warship each firing a salute of twenty-one guns; then past the column of American battleships, while the crews drawn in close order forward and on quarterdecks stood to attention. The first of the British ships encountered was the cruiser Roxburgh, then the Hampshire and next the Argyll. As Mr. Roosevelt passed H.M.S. Good Hope, the flagship, and the cruiser Brilliant, the President exchanged personal salutes with Admiral Neville.

A GERMAN COMPLIMENT.

Mr. Roosevelt, who continues to study naval matters, showed especial interest in the Good Hope. Leaving the British vessels, Mr. Roosevelt was surprised by the appearance of the German Roon and Bremen. These warships came to American waters painted the usual dark grey of the German navy, but to-day, as a mark of respect, both appeared in white, the same as the American ships.

The President then passed the Austrian vessel Saint Georg and the Argentine's Sarmiente. At the end of the foreign line were several American cruisers. Mr. Roosevelt then turned to the long line of American battleships, each firing a salute. Returning to his anchorage, Mr. Roosevelt received the flag-officers of the Atlantic Fleet, and then the foreign flag and commanding officers.

The President went ashore in a small launch. Mr. Tucker, President of the Exposition, clasped his hand saying "Old Virginia salutes you, sir." "I am very glad indeed to be here," was the reply.

"It is Roosevelt day and Roosevelt weather," remarked one gentleman on the pier.

"I hope it will prove a good omen for the Exposition," laughingly responded the President.

After an address by Mr. Tucker, Mr. Roosevelt touched a golden button and set the machinery in motion. All the flags were unfurled, and the warships fired salutes. As he began to speak, Mr. Roosevelt, in an effort to discourage enthusiasm, asked the crowd to "make the speech, as much a monologue as possible."

Later he appealed to the chivalry of the Virginians when the crowd was crushing women and children. This afternoon he reviewed the military parade, in which many marines of foreign warships took part.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

In welcoming the British representatives, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The fact that so many of our people, of whom I myself am one, have but a small portion of English blood in our veins in no way alters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the cavalier and Puritan. The British tongue, law, literature, the fund of their common thought, made an inheritance which all of us share, and mark deep the lines along which we have developed. It was our own English stock which did most in casting the mould in which our national character was run."

In welcoming the European representatives he noted the unexampled development of America due to the mixture of blood. He heartily welcomed the guests from the "mighty Island Empire of Japan."

The tracing the history of the Virginian colonies, he said, "For the last sixty years the tide of immigration has been at the full. New-comers are soon absorbed into our eager national life, and are quickly changed thereby, the rapidity of assimilation being marvellous.

"The worst foes of the early settlers were in their own bosoms—dissension distrust, the inability of some to work, and the unwillingness of others, jealousy, arrogance, and envy, folly and laziness—in short, all the shortcomings with which we have to grapple now.

There had been observers in America "whose insight was spoiled by lack of sympathy." It was a community like the Eden of "Martin Chuzzlewit" that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln.

A summary of the results of the revolution and the Civil War led Mr. Roosevelt to the duty of Americans to-day to "prove our truth by our own endeavour."

"The duties that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. We have to grapple with dangers that spring from popular self-Government, trying on a vaster scale than ever before to obtain greater material prosperity than the world has hitherto seen.

"As regards the first set of dangers, men must govern themselves or submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness from folly or self-indulgence they refuse to govern themselves, then they will have to be governed from the outside. A sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him. The people must show sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which every Republic must rest.

ERA OF "COMBINES."

"In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils that destroy our well-being. It is an era of combinations alike in the world of capital and in the world at labour. Each kind of combination can do good, and each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill.

"At the moment, the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will ensure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of vindictiveness for what has been done in the past.

"In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke he lay especial stress on the fact that Burke, more than any other politician of his time, realised the profound lesson that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights but with duties not with abstract truths but with practical morality. Said Burke, 'If I cannot rule with equity I will not rule at all . . . there is a State to preserve as well as a State to reform.'"

This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a small one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed a crime of violence or brutality.

"We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing the future. We have no intention of trying to wreck such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty; our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down.

NO PLUTOCRACY OR MOB RULE.

"We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency towards reducing the people to economic servitude, and we care not whether the tendency is due to a class agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the action of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this Republic. The corner-stone of the Republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labours with his head or his hands, but asking only whether he acts decently and honourably in the various relations of life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbours, to the State.

We judge each man, not by his professions, but by his deeds. Other Republics have fallen because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of class before the interests of the whole. This great Republic of ours shall never become a government of plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob. God willing, it shall remain a Government in which each man stands on his worth as a man."

ARCHDEACON'S SPIRIT STORIES.

Carried by Unseen Forces.

Archdeacon Colley, who has brought an action claiming damages for libel against Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, the St. George's Hall magician, was further cross-examined to-day on the subject of his spiritualistic experiences.

Mr. Gill, K.C., proceeded to read extracts from a pamphlet in which the archdeacon has described the doings of spirits who materialised in his presence:—

"Once by daylight it was arranged as a most dangerous experiment that I should grasp the white-attired Egyptian. . . . I was at once by an irresistible force levitated some 18ft. from my drawing-room door right up to where the medium stood, whom I found in my arms just as I had held the spirit Mahedi."

"How were you levitated?" asked counsel. Were you dragged across the room?"—There was an instantaneous impact.

Do you remember the Mahedi seeing a dish of baked apples, and your getting him to eat one?—Yes, I put an apple into his mouth; he chewed it, and it fell from his mouth into a paper. There were three instances—a chewed apple, a grape skin, and a chewed biscuit. I have all three of them. (Loud laughter.) They have never seen out of my possession.

You say that spirits can't spell, and are very often deficient in grammer?—They forget their earth language when they get on the other side. It is not a matter of amusement; it is a matter of inquiry.

Just as you kept the apple and the grape skin you kept the writing?—Yes, I kept the grape skin, the biscuit, and the apple.

Do you remember an occasion when two spirits materialised? First the Egyptian, and then Lily. Is this your description?—

Samuel and the Mahedi were both the outcome of the medium, and the connection between our normal friend and materialised friend and friend in control was as the telescopic lengthening out of a multiple personality to the power of three very remarkable.

The Archdeacon observed that "the man in the street" could not understand this. A great authority had observed that there were 40,000,000 fools.

Mr. Gill: And there are a few rogues, are there not? (Laughter.)

The Archdeacon: How about your experience? (Laughter.)

THE JUDGE'S REMARK.

When the Archdeacon said that he is still a Swedenborgian, the judge remarked, "It surprises me how you can reconcile Swedenborgian doctrines with those of the Church of England."

Mr. Gill: Have you told your bishop about your visions?—I have told him that I saw visions such as Jacob saw when he wrestled with the angel.

Did you know that Monck tried to get a patent in Switzerland for the materialisation of spirits?—No.

Did a book once drop on your head?—Yes, this book (producing his black diary). It fell down like a leaf from the root of a lofty staircase into my hands. It had the dust of eight months on it.

The Archdeacon was asked why he did not take Mr. Maskelyne to a materialising medium to show him what "Alice" and "Samuel" were like. He replied that he had dropped out of the "movement," and did not know any materialisation mediums of the present day.

When you were offering the £1,000 I suppose you were a man of means?—I had the £1,000, although it has been scandalously said on the stage that it was a bogus cheque.

You complain that it has been said you are not an Archdeacon. Do you know Crockford's Directory?—Yes; it is not an authority.

You are not described there as an Archdeacon?—I don't take every edition. I am properly described in my edition.

What did you do at Oxford? How long were you there?—About a twelvemonth.

Did you pass any examination?—I passed an entrance examination—a college examination.

The Judge: Did you pass any University examination?—No.

How did you become a clergyman; were you examined?—Yes, by the bishop's examining chaplain. I forget his name.

DEGREE AS A SURPRISE.

When did you get your M.A. degree?—When I was at St. Anne's Wandsworth.

How did it come to you?—It came as a surprise (Laughter.)

Mr. Gill: Like the book that fell on you. (Laughter.)

Archdeacon Colley: My sermons had been surreptitiously sent to America, and the Tennessee University sent me the degree.

Have you got the document now?—I think it is about somewhere.

It did not go down in a ship like other papers of yours?—No.

Mr. Bankes: Do you suggest the degree did not exist?

Mr. Gill: Oh, no, I only want it produced.

Mr. Gill: Is it a fact that the spirits of the departed speak of you as the "Archdeacon"?—Yes.

Why so much "Archdeacon"?—The spirit identified me in that way. The spirits know more of my affairs than other people will do till my will is opened.

Once the Archdeacon and Dr. Monck were preaching on the same evening two miles apart. Dr. Monck afterwards said, Samuel was bothering me all through my lecture, saying, "Number 1 is saying so and so."

STATUS OF DR. MONCK.

Mr. Gill: Rule I. of the Inner Circle was that members will not be allowed to crip.

The Archdeacon: You are saying that to raise a laugh, not to get at the truth.

Didn't Monck drawn up some rules?—No.

Not for dark seances?—No.

Did you know Monck professed to cure diseases?—I believe he had healing powers.

Mr. Gill: This is my last question. Assuming that you may possibly have been deceived by Monck, was it desirable that he should be exposed?—If he were a knave he should be, but I have never found him so.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallis, F. R. S., described what he saw at a seance by Monck. In a short time, from the left side of Monck's coat, he saw there appear a white patch, very faint. This white patch increased in intensity and moved up and down. At last it grew to the height of his shoulder. After a few minutes, the space between it and his body became quite distinct, and he put his hand through the space. The white figure then moved away from him until it stood at least six feet from him. It became very distinct, and had the outline of a woman in flowing white drapery first allowing the face to be seen and then the arms and the whole body. Then he looked towards it and said "Look!" He put out his hands and clapped them. The figure moved slowly backwards and sideways, and then merged again into his body, the same way as it had come out.

Were you satisfied that it was a spiritual manifestation?—I was absolutely certain it could not be produced by any possible trick.

The witness had seen Mr. Maskelyne's performance, which was ludicrous, and this was the most marvellous sight he had ever witnessed.

His Lordship: Have you ever had a box on the ears from a spirit? (Laughter.)

Witness: I have been tapped and patted, but generally affectionately. (Laughter.)

Are there any mediums nowadays who can produce these things?—That I don't know; the last I saw was in America.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALIENS ACT DRAMA.

One of the most distressing scenes ever witnessed under the Aliens Act occurred at Grimsby to-day in the enforced separation of a sister from her brother and brother-in-law. The incident visibly affected the Customs officials.

Wincent Norweinis, a tailor, accompanied by his sister and brother-in-law, Anton Dombrowski, had arrived from Russia, and intended joining Norweinis's brother in London. The parties had £14 among them. The woman passed the medical examination, but both men were detained owing to trachoma.

Directly they realised, through the interpreter, that there must be a separation, an indescribable scene of pathos occurred. Norweinis burst into a passionate fit of sobbing, and collapsed in corner of the immigrant shed, burying his face in his hands. Dombrowski paced up and down the room, also crying piteously, while the young woman lay across their baggage moaning.

The officials, utterly helpless, tried to soothe them, but a temporary cessation was but a prelude to a fresh outbreak. Both men rushed to the young woman, and, throwing their arms round her neck, the three renewed their outburst of grief. After a time, the tension was somewhat relieved, and they became more composed.

The woman slowly undid a bundle and took out the clothing she required for her journey to London. The man next took £14, and retaining only sufficient to pay their return fare to their home in Russia, handed the rest to the woman.

Then came the farewell. Still clinging to each other the three kissed and gave way to sobs alternately until the woman at last tore herself away. She rushed out of the room, and was piloted by an official along the docks and entrained for London.

The whole incident which had occupied nearly an hour, was a distressing exhibition of the human emotions. Both men were rejected by the Immigration Board, and were sent back to Russia to-night.

Alarming Increase in Baldness
A REMEDY OFFERED
Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.
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The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.
Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,
The Great Explorer, writes:
"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.
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BRILLIANTINE

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Of Exquisite Delicacy
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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

Rome, April 21 (Reuter).—It is denied in high quarters that Italy has withdrawn her compromise proposal with regard to procedure in proposing the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference. On the contrary, it is asserted that negotiations are still proceeding especially with Great Britain, to reconcile the opinion of those Powers who support the limitation of armaments with that of those who oppose it.

RUSSIA.

Last Friday the *Times* correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg:—Sinister rumours of dissolution are more persistent than ever. Indeed, if half what is said be true, dissolution appears assured and the only matter left for speculation is whether M. Stolypin will remain Premier. Orders have already been issued to the Guard regiments to prepare ostensibly for the occupation of Finland, in reality for the dispersal of the Duma.

The precise manner in which the impending crisis will develop is still uncertain. The generally accepted forecast is that the Stolypin Ministry will be subjected to partial changes. Several notorious reactionaries including M. Pikhno, M. Durnovo and M. Kurloff, who have lately come into high favour at Court, are stated to be marked for portfolios. M. Kaufmann, in all probability, will have to surrender the Ministry of Education, as his liberal attitude towards the Universities is held responsible for the continual agitation among the students. If M. Stolypin accepts the colleagues who may be imposed upon him, he will find himself, bereft of the support which he has not known how to assure in the Duma, overwhelmed by a hostile contingent in a Cabinet already too strongly represented by M. Kokovtsoff and M. Schwanebach. An open conflict with and a dissolution of the Duma would assuredly follow. According to another version, M. Durnovo, who, since his appointment as a member of the Council of the Empire, has become the leader of its Extreme Right, is pressing not only for the dissolution, but also for the abolition of the Duma and the conversion of the Upper House into a purely consultative Zemsky Sobor, as provided by the Loris Melikoff Constitution.

Without attempting to draw untoward inferences, I merely record the following facts. Ministers have begun to display a tendency to boycott the Duma. Benches in the Ministerial benches were empty. M. Stolypin is said to be suffering from influenza, but the absence of his colleagues is not explained. M. Golovin has not received a reply to his application for an audience. On the other hand, the members of the Council of the Empire are paying frequent visits to Tsarskoe Selo, and it is rumoured that M. Goremykin will be appointed President of the Upper House.

But in the minds of the great mass of the peasants dissolution will be ascribed only to one motive—namely the unwillingness of the landed bureaucracy to settle the agrarian question; and, as a peasant Deputy said to me to-day, "If the Duma is again dissolved, not a single landlord will dare to show his face in the country. That much is certain, but I am afraid that the consequences will be infinitely more serious." It is impossible to admit that the great dangers attendant upon dissolution have not been foreseen in high quarters, but it is asserted that certain neighbouring Powers have promised their support.

In connection with the recent declarations of the Minister of Justice before the Duma that the Russian Courts enjoy the fullest independence the newspapers print an announcement from Moscow that M. Arnold, President of the Court of Appeals, has been ordered by the Minister to resign because of his severity towards members of the union of the Russian People.

On Sunday the same corresepndent reported: Whether the reactionary intrigues outlined in my last telegram will have any measure of success is still an open question. The Political barometer remains uncertain but with a tendency to rise. M. Stolypin had a long audience at Tsarcoe Selo after his enemies within the Cabinet had seen the Emperor, which is regarded as an auspicious fact. A discreet silence, however, is observed by the official and semi-official organs, but the Grazhdanin, which should be well informed on matters concerning the Court, to-day declares categorically that no intention exists of dissolving the Duma.

GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

Berlin, April 19.—With regard to the renewed German complaints of British foreign policy, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:—

"Why should we have so often rattled with the sabre and threatened with the armed fist? . . . . And why should we have so obtrusively behaved as if we were the protectors of the Mahomedan world? By this policy we have simply driven England and France, which have many millions of Mahomedan subjects, into each other's arms, instead of keeping them apart as it rather to have been our business to do. That England should regard Germany as her adversary is not surprising after the Kruger telegram and the commercial rivalry of the two Powers. Besides, we have transferred our future to the seas, and every new ship we built was launched with hurrahs. English statesmen would have been very short-sighted if they had paid no heed to these symptoms and if they had not made their arrangements accordingly. Does this mean war? By no means. England thought that she had discerned a danger, and she endeavoured to guard against it in the first instance by alliances and friendships. The object of this policy was certainly not necessarily to isolate Germany and to pen her in, but rather to strengthen England by alliances and friendships. If Germany were to become isolated and to be penned in, this would not be so much the result of the activity of England as a consequence of the incapacity of Germany to form friendships and to retain them. It would be a matter for regret, but it would be far from betokening war. For the rest, it must be acknowledged that German policy has of late endeavoured to maintain an attitude of great reserve, so that the accusation that we are everlastingly engaged in exciting unessiness is no longer justified."

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed (19).—The meetings of King Edward with the Kings of Spain and Italy nevertheless continue to be discussed in a spirit which contrasts with the calmness exhibited by the Press of the countries more immediately concerned and the absence of all fanciful political speculation in this connection in England, Spain, or Italy. A number of journals, with a unanimity which suggests a *mot d'ordre*, actually insinuate that France will not be edified by a direct rapprochment between Great Britain and Spain. This idea is developed in particular by the *Grenzboten*, and means will doubtless be found of giving it an ephemeral publicity in Paris, where, in view of its origin, it may perhaps divert readers of the French Press for a day or two. The same fate ought inevitably to overtake the attempt to make capital out of the different attitudes of the British and French Governments towards the question of the limitation of armaments.

Mr. Carnegie's speech at Pittsburg has excited no friendly response here. The Agrarian *Tageszeitung* regrets that he should have exhibited so little intelligent appreciation of Germany's political position or of the spirit of the German nation. I may add that no allusion could have been more unfortunate, from the Germsa point of view, than Mr. Carnegie's reference to the theatrical adventure of the late Count Waldersee's mission to China. That is a subject to which Germans themselves eschew all reference except when they have occasion to enumerate the past mistakes in foreign policy for which they consider that their country has had to pay a heavy price.

The Rome correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes an interview with Signor Luzzatti, in which the former Italian Minister of Finance is represented as saying:—

"I am profoundly disgusted with the attitude of public opinion in Germany and in Austria. We should never have thought that such a *lacee de boucliers* against us was conceivable. What! The idea that Italy, a free country, should submit to a control in respect of those whom she is to receive as her guests. We are not to be permitted to receive the King of England because it perhaps does not suit the book of other people! We are thoroughly sick of this intolerable dictation. We mean to receive and to welcome whomsoever we please. What concern has the German and Austrian Press with our friendship with England?"

The correspondent pointed out that the whole of the Berlin and Vienna Press had not associated itself with the attacks upon Italy. Whereupon Signor Luzzatti replied:—"What about the *Cologne Gazette* and the vienna *Neue Freie Presse*—semi official organs? Believe me, this campaign has most profoundly wounded our national pride. It will one day be bitterly regretted in Berlin and Vienna." Signor Luzzatti "contemptuously" added:—"And we are always told that you Germans are not afraid of anybody and that you feel yourselves to be invincible. The tumult raised in your Press about Gaeta has demonstrated the contrary. It shows that you have become nervous and, indeed, hysterical."

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on April 19:—With reference to the alleged assignment of additional contracts to the German firm of Bonschausel by the Moroccan Government contrary to the Act of Algeciras, various telegrams which have been received by German journals from Tangier state that the construction of a sewer in connection with the harbour works at Tangier which this firm already have in hand was entrusted to the German contractors on the motion of the Diplomatic Corps in its capacity as Council Sanitaire. According to the Tangier correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, the Diplomatic Corps on May 5, 1906, authorised Mahomed el Torres to take the necessary steps without delay, and laid particular stress upon the difficulties with which the execution of the drainage scheme would be surrounded if it were carried out independently of the harbour works. As no satisfactory reply had been received from Fez by Aug. 6, it was once more unanimously resolved to represent the urgency of the matter in view of the expected completion of the mole at the end of this year. On Nov. 27 Mahomed el Torres informed the Diplomatic Corps that the deired permission had been obtained from the Sultan, and according to this account, no objections were raised in any quarter against the arrangement of terms with the German firm.

According to the demi-semi-official *Lokalanzeiger* this evening, the question of the drainge contract is likely to be speedily and satisfactorily settled. There are indications that the ministers of France and Germany at Tangier have already arrived at agreement, and it is expected that the British Minister will "in the meantime have convinced himself that the incident was not one of political importance but mere bagatelle over which the officious correspondents of *The Times* excited himself without reason and without result."

The Madrid *Imparcial* expresses the opinion that once more Germany is obstructing the collective action of Europe in Morocco and acting in defiance of the Convention of Algeciras, which was put in force on Jan. 1, 1907. The contention of the *Imparcial* is that public works at Tangier and Larache could not be adjudicated by the Government of Morocco to German houses without violating the Algeciras Convention. The same paper wants to know if the conduct of Morocco and Germany does not justify the supposition that Germany places her own interest above the general European interest, and that in the long run it will be necessary to declare that the Algeciras Convention cannot be flouted. The *Imparcial* nevertheless believes that Spain will stand by her international engagements.

FRANCE.

M. Sarraut, Under Secretary for the Interior, and M. Simyan, Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, made speeches on Sunday, April 21, setting forth the attitude of the Government on the claim of certain State employes to form trade unions affiliated with the General Confederation of Labour, and indicated the determinattion of Ministers not to give way on this question.

A strike has taken place on board a French Transatlantic liner, the Champagne, in circumstances which says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, are curiously symptomatic of the increasing range of Trade Union authority. Just before the departure of the steamer from St. Nazaire for Vera Cruz all the waiters refused to embark unless certain claims which they put forward were granted. They asked in particular that their wages should be increased from 65f. (2l. 12s.) to 100f. (4l). The local agent could only reply that he would transmit the list of claims to the central office, but that the steamer would leave that night, whatever happened. That, indeed, is what took place, but hardly was the liner well under way when the stokers struck work out of sympathy with the waiters. The captain was obliged to return to port. After various negotiations, resulting in a promise to the man that the board of directors would favourably consider their claims, the waiters decided to resume work. What constitutes the special interest of this strike is that the stokers belong to the class of inscrits maritimes, and are therefore exposed to very severe punishment according to the merchant marine penal code. It is believed that the waiters would not have decided to return to work if they had not wished to save their comrades from all risk of imprisonment.

SPAIN.

The final result of the elections is the return of 256 Conservatives and 142 members of the Opposition parties.

An attempt was made on April 18 at Barcelona to assassinate Senor Salmeron, head of the Republican Union. The attempt, which was unsuccessful, appears to have arisen out of differences in the ranks of the Republican Party in the city.

TURKEY.

Writing on April 20, the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople, said:—The latest note of the Porte on the "Gendarmerie" question explicitly accepting General De Giorgis's "five points" has removed the only remaining difficulty in the way of acceptance by the six European Powers of the proposed increase in the Customs duty. A conference of Ambassabors is being held this afternoon in order to sign the protocol embodying the agreement. The question may now be regarded as settled so far as concerns the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin. It remains for the Porte to ask the consent of the other Governments concerned; but none of them is likely to raise any objections except the United States, which will insist on the fulfilment of the promises made some years ago concerning the privileges of schools and other missionary establishments before giving consent.

In view of the criticisms which are made on the Foreign Office for consenting to enter into the negotiations which are now coming to an end, it may be well to recapitulate the most important of the conditions which have been accepted by the Turks. The whole of the Government's share of the proceeds of the additional duty will be paid directly by the Macedonian Budget to the Public Debt Administration, which will encash it. The Porte has definitely accepted the views of the Embassies in regard to the various points connected with the powers of the international financial commission for Macedonia and the foreign officers of the Gendarmerie. The mining law has been amended in accordance with the recommendations of the British Embassy. Bonded coal will be exempted from payment of all duties. The whole of the programme drawn up by the British Embassy for the reform of the Customs Administration and the improvement of the Custcms accommodation has been accepted by the Porte and actually put into execution except in regard to those points which require time, and with regard to them the most formal and binding assurances have been given to the Embassy. It must, moreover, be remembered that the Porte has recently extended and prolonged the concession to the British Smyrna-Aidin Railway, and has given the British Lynch Company permission to run a third steamer on the Tigris. Although the Foreign Office carefully abstained from connecting these questions with that of the increase of the Customs duty, it is not likely that the Porte would have agreed to settle them in a satisfactory manner had it not hoped to obtain the British consent to the Customs surtax.

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

As Queen Victoria Eugenie did not take her customary drive this morning, public anxiety was aroused to an almost painful pitch. In the afternoon, however, her Majesty drove with King Alfonso to the house of the Infanta Isabella, where a theatrical performance was given in their honour.

Queen Victoria Eugenie was dressed in grey, with a white hat and boa, and appeared well. Their Majesties remained to take tea with the Infanta.

In the Throne Room of the Palace a magnificent Louis XIV. chair has been constructed similar to that of King Alfonso.

The popular suspense is extreme, and everyone is recalling the prophecy of the Cuban soothsayer, who predicted that the birth would occur to-morrow.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—
these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 22, Mr. Bridgeman asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the total amount of expenses entailed upon the Indian Government by the visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Mr. Morley: The total expenditure entailed on the Government of India by the Ameer's visit was 205,900*l*, made up as follows:—Expenditure directly connected with tour, 124,500*l*; military concentration at Agra 36,700*l*; viceregal visit and Chapter of the Order of the Bath and the Indian Orders at Agra, 44,700*l*.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, with reference to the recent Bombay municipal elections and the public meeting of protest held in Bombay regarding them on April 7, he will consider the advisability of suggesting to the Indian Government that in future officers of Government should not be allowed to offer themselves as candidates for election on municipalities and district boards, especially as the Government has the right of nominating an adequate number of members to represent them on such bodies.

Mr. Morley: As at present advised, I am not prepared to lay down a general rule such as my honourable friend suggests.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AND INDIAN SUBJECTS IN BRITISH COLONIES.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has instructed the representative of India at the Colonial Conference to raise the question of the treatment of his Majesty's Indian subjects in self-governing British colonies.

Mr. Morley: The question will certainly be discussed with the representatives of the Colonies, but whether in full conference, or in what other form, I cannot at present say.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India. How many deaths have occurred in India from plague since the outbreak in 1896; how many deaths from plague have been reported for each week during this year, 1907; and which provinces are the most affected.

Mr. Morley: The recorded deaths from plague in India, including Native States, from September 1896 to end of March 1907, are approximately 5,019,000. The monthly returns which I receive from India show 58,438 deaths in January, 98,397 deaths in February, 171,522 deaths in March of the present year. I hope that the honourable member will be satisfied with monthly totals. The provinces most affected are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Beugal, and Bombay.

OFFICERS FOR PLAGUE WORK.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the number of officers of the Indian Medical Service now on duty in India, exclusive of those attached to regiments; and what is the number of medical officers especially deported for plague work exclusive of civil surgeons and officers in other medical work,

Mr. Morley: The Government of India will be asked for the return. I will lay it, when received, upon the table.

MEDICAL MEN FROM ENGLAND ON PLAGUE WORK.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: How many medical men from England from time to time have been engaged by the Secretary of State for plague work in India; and how many of those medical men are now on special plague duty.

Mr. Morley: I will ask the Government of India to have the return prepared, and will lay it upon the table when I receive it.

SPECIAL SANITARY SERVICE FOR PLAGUE WORK.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: Wether the recommendations to the Indian Government by Professor Simpson, late medical officer of health to Calcutta, to introduce a special sanitary service composed of Indian medical men and women supervised by European experts, and repeated in his work on plague, have been carried out to stay and prevent the ravages of plague.

Mr. Morley: I would refer my honourable friend to the published resolution of the Government of India, dated Sept, 8, 1904, creating the office of sanitary commissioner, in which is described the action taken by them in various schemes for the constitution of a separate sanitary service, and the difficulties financial and administrative, in the way of an effective and speedy reorganisation. Much has been done to strengthen and improve the existing sanitary agency at the disposal of local governments especially in districts where plague is likely to occur. The subject is still engaging the anxious consideration of the Government.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN BOMBAY FACTORIES.

Mr. Pike Pease asked the Secretary of State for India: When he expects to receive the Report from the Government of India as to the conditions and hours of labour in the textile factories of Bombay.

Mr. Morley: I expect to receive the Report of the committee in the course of next month.

THE NATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT LAHORE.

On Tuesday, April 23, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the recent demonstration at Lahore, in regard to the imprisonment of the proprietor and editor of an Indian paper for publishing a seditious statement, when the police, who were conveying the prisoners from the court to the gaol, were stopped by a large crowd of natives who pelted them with mud and crowned the prisoners with garlands: also to the fact that the crowd afterwards paraded the street and assaulted every isolated European they met, until dispersed by the police; and, as this is a repetition of what happened at the second trial in February last, he now proposes to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such demonstrations.

Mr. Hobhouse who replied to the question, said:—The local authorities have power to deal with these disturbances, and will no doubt take all possible precautions against their recurrence. The duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have just been taken up by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, one of the most experienced and trusted officers in the Indian Service.

THE OFFICE OF MATHEMATICAL EXPERT TO THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the duties and salary attached to the office of mathematical expert to the survey of India when was the office created by whom is the appointment authorised to be made; and what is the process of selection adopted on the occurrence of a vacancy.

Mr. Morley: The expert is required for the difficult mathematical operations which the work of the survey involves. One such post has existed since 1885. A second has now been created as the work has increased. Mr. Hunter's salary commences at the equivalent of £600, a year, and will rise in the course of eighteen years to £1,280. The appointment rests with the Secretary of State in Council, and was made after full inquiries as to possible candidates both of British or Indian nationality possessing the requisite qualifications.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the age and university distinctions of Mr. J. H. Hunter, who has been recently appointed to the office of mathematical expert to the survey of India; and whether any attempt was made to secure the services of one of the distinguished mathematicians of Indian nationality who have taken the highest honours at the University of Cambridge and elsewhere.

Mr. Morley: Mr. Hunter was bracketed twelfth wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos 1903, and obtained a first class in the Mechanical Science Tripos, 1904. His age is twenty-six. I have already said that the qualifications of such mathematicians of Indian nationality as were available were duly considered. I may perhaps say that it was offered to, and declined by, an Indian who had taken a high degree at Cambridge.

THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that in March 1904 eleven resident magistrates were appointed in Sind to form a seperate service, and that a protest was received from the Sind Hindoo Sabha, on Nov. 27, 1906, against recent order amalgamating these appointments with the Revenue Department; and whether, considering the desirability generally of separating judicial and executive functions, he will consider the expediency of reverting to the arrangements of 1904.

Mr. Morley: I have no information as to the recent orders mentioned, but I will inquire.

THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

On Wednesday, April 24, Dr Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for India: If it is intended to appoint a sixth puisne judge to his Majesty's High Court at Madras; and whether, in view of the fact that the requirements of the statute have been complied with as regards the number of English barrister judges and judges drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service and seeing also that only one Indian is a member of the court as at present constituted, the claims of Indian, lawyers will be considered when the appointment is made.

Mr. Morley: The appointment of a sixth puisne judge to the Madras High Court has been sanctioned. The statute requires not less than one third of the judges to be barristers and not less than one third to be members of the Civil Service. When the number of judges was six it was necessary to appoint not less than two barristers and two civilians. Now that the number has been increased to seven the requirements of the law can only be fulfilled by the appointment of three barristers and three civilians. An Indian lawyer has been appointed Advocate-General

THE GOLD CURRENCY RESERVE.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the present position and extent of the funds, gold, silver, gold bars, and silver ingots and securities, jointly designated as the gold currency reserve; what was the total amount of that fund on March 31, and what proportions thereof are held in India and England respectively; and if it is intended that this reserve should be allowed to be increased indefinitely, or is some automatic limit contemplated as to period or total amount.

Mr. Morley: The composition of the gold standard reserve on March 31, 1907, was as follows:—

IN ENGLAND.

British Government securities, worth at their then market values, about...	£11,983,000

IN INDIA.

600 lacs of rupees.....	4,000,000
Gold to the value of about.....	300,000
Total, about.....	£ 16,283,000

It is not intended to add to the amount held in rupees. As regards the invested portion, indifinite increase is not contemplated, but it is not desirable that further accumulation should be stopped for the present, and no decision has yet been arrived at as to the limit that should be imposed.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, in connection with the insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., of Madras, a vigilance committee has been set on foot consisting of some of the most prominent citizens; that this vigilance committee have publicly stated in these words that there is an evident desire in high quarters in Madras to screen the offenders from the consequences of their criminal negligence and fraudulent practices; that an expert opinion, unconnected with Madras, has been obtained by the vigilance committee to the effect that the whole report of the auditors discloses and organised fraud from the start; and whether, in view of these facts and of the further fact that the disclosures have, in the words of the committee, rudely shaken the belief of the Indian people in British probity and honour, he will consent to a public inquiry by the Crown into the whole of the circumstances of the insolvency, independently of the proceedings of the local Insolvency Court.

Mr. Morley: The inquiry in the Insolvency Court, which is presided over by an Indian judge of the High Court, will afford full opportunities for investigating the allegations referred to in the question, and, as I have stated before, I see at present no reason to institute a separte inquiry.

RIOTS IN A COLONY.

Fighting in St. Lucia.

Official news is now to hand of the rioting in St. Lucia, one of our West Indian islands, with a population of some 60,000. The strike agitation began among the coal-heavers of Castries, the capital, and extended to the country labourers in the cane-fields. The labourers and coalheavers both came into very serious collision with the police, who fired several volleys, killing four men and wounding 22. Many private persons were injured by the strikers. The Governor of the Windward Islands, of which St. Lucia is one, is on the spot, and believes that the back of the trouble is broken. A Dutch warship is in Castries harbour. H. M. cruiser "Indefatigable," which was at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, over 17,000 miles away, on Tuesday, has been ordered to St. Lucia. The same vessel reached Jamaica several days after the earthquake disaster.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

GOVERNOR'S GRAPHIC STORY OF HIS EFFORTS.

The Colonial Office to-night issued the following:—A telegram was received at the Colonial Office on the afternoon of April 24 from Mr. Williams, the Governor of Windward Islands, dated St. Lucia, 2 a.m. on that day, to the effect that on the receipt of a telegram at Barbados, he had arrived at St. Lucia at midnight, and had been informed that a serious riot had broken out on April 23 among the coal-heavers and others; that twelve shops and stores had been broken open, police, special constable, and private persons seriously attacked, and several badly injured; that the police had fired thirty-one rounds, but only three rioters were known to have been injured. Farther rioting was expected on the coming day.

A second telegram was received early on April 25, dated 8 p.m. on the 24th, to the effect that after full discussion between the masters and men, with the Governor's aid the coal heavers had promised to return to work forthwith, but that the sugar labourers had marched into Castries and were giving serious trouble. The Governor and his private secretary had visited every part of the town. There had been no conflict with the police on that day, and it was hoped that the worst was over, but the position was critical in the country districts.

A third telegram was received on the evening of April 25, dated 9 a.m. on that day, in the following words:

Castries quiet. Coal-heavers working. Country districts disturbed—Dennery, Roseau and Cul de Sac. All big factories stopped; some damaged. Much cane burnt down. I am proceeding at once to Cul de Sac and thence to Roseau.

The Governor hoped that his personal influence, which had allayed the trouble in the town, might also be of effect, though not (he feared) to the same extent, in the country districts.

A fourth telegram was received this afternoon, dated Thursday, 10 p.m., in the following terms:—

Men of Roseau factory marched on Cul de Sac factory to-day. Twenty-four police guarding warned them not to approach. Attackers charged shrice. Several volleys fired. Four attackers killed, nineteen wounded, most of them slightly. I arrived shortly after, and persuaded Roseau men to retire and accompany me with private secretary alone four miles to Roseau. Very successful there quieting people. Returned Castries evening.

Dennery men marched Castries to-day. Riot Act read; but coal-heavers continued work, declined to join, and all quiet. I and private secretary go Dennery to-morrow alone. Hope produce good effect. Personal visits more effective than police guards, as all respect me personally. One hundred Barbados and twenty-seven St. Vincent armed police arrived midnight. Dutch man-of-war in harbour. Hope back of trouble broken.

The Governor has asked the Government of Barbados to hold the police in readiness in case aid should be required.

The maintenance of order, Reuter learns is in the hands of a small force of negro police under the command of an ex-sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 26TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, Commander W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 26th April. She brought the following passengers:—

Auld, Mr W
Anderson, Mr, Mrs and infnt
Aldred, Mr T R
Allen, Major W J B
Black, Miss B J
Bowring, Mr C C
Bangham, Mr F E
Banerji, Mr A
Benham, Miss
Chichton, Mr A B
Christie, Mr Geo R
Owen, Mr A C
Cobb, Mr A H
Ewing, Mr T M
Ewing, Mrs
Farache, Miss G
Gregory, Mr R Y
Goldsmith, Lt A N
Horn, Mr John
Hamilton, Mrs J C
Holden, Mr A
Hopcraft, Mr L C
Hodgson, Mrs E M
Leckey, Mr R
Lake, Mr L H and Mrs
Lee, Lt-Col W A
Milne, Mr B A
Milne, Mr J F
Martin, Mr J W
Mullin, Miss C Ffreath
Millar, Mr G G
Noble, Mr E H
Nichols, Lt-Col F A
Perks, Mrs
Rogers, Mr G W
Shanton, Mr and Mrs H
Stanley, Mr B
Smith, Capt F A and Mrs
Stevenson, Mr H
Smith, Mr A
Salfee, Mr W A
Tubb, Mr J
Turner, Mr Jas
Vyse, Lt-Col C N
Walker, Miss L
Wilson, Mrs J
Wiggin, Col E A
Woodhouse, Capt

A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'
made by
BROWN & POLSON

Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW NECK ARRANGEMENT.

It is very smart and attractive—the new high collar with a shaped frill on the upper edge—but it has a tiresome little way of making the neck of the average woman look rather thick. This particular collar was first introduced by two well-known actresses at the Comedie Francaise. Now all the fashionable women are wearing collars of the same order, and not always with satisfactory results. This collar, at its best, is made of piece lace of the finest quality, with invisible supports at sides and back, and a most carefully shaped outstanding fold of double chiffon. This fold must frame the neck, and must sit up well behind the ears. Given a long, thin neck, it is eminently becoming, but—as I have already said—it has a way of looking a little untidy and also of making the neck look heavy. I have seen a collar of this order most successfully arranged for a woman of uncertain age who possessed a double chin. The collar was carefully shaped to the neck and chin in front, and the fold on the upper edge formed a sort of cup which surrounded the chin and hid it to a great extent. Sarah Bernhardt used to wear collars of this kind, and they suited her to perfection—even long before she possessed an ounce of superfluous flesh, on her chin or elsewhere. Now that it is so easy to procure invisible collar-supports there is no excuse for a badly-arranged neck, but the shaped fold on the upper edge of a collar must be most carefully treated.

THE NEW GLOVES.

From every view point the new spring fashions in gloves are of extreme interest. To begin with, there is decided novelty shown in the colourings, and, lastly, there are the new shapes, with triangular pieces of a contrasting shade let into the sides, not to mention the infinite variations in the lace and embroidered tops with kid palms. The white kid gauntlet glove is the latest novelty of its kind for the coming season. These gauntlets also appear in a variety of colours, principally tan, and are made of chamois or kid. Long white and black kid gloves in very handsome qualities have eyelet embroidery worked in their tops on the outer sides. The designs are small and delicate, and are usually worked in white upon black and black upon white. Lace is also set into kid tops in the same fashions. Long black gloves will be most fashionable for the spring, and these gloves are very practical and sensible, and most of them have a buttonhole or loop at the top to fasten them to the sleeves. Gloves to match costumes or to match the shoes, hat, and accessories worn with costumes, are in style in both long and short varieties. The new three quarter length sleeve is a great saving feature, as it demands a glove, neither short or long, but of the eight button lengths.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, 12TH MAY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in F Flat
9-30 a.m.—Litany.
Hymns—150, 202 and 220.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A
Hymns—147, 150 and 204.
Collections for—Society Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev J O'Brien

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a m—Parade Service—Preacher Mr. Tye
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev. C Ryder Smith B A
3 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B A
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Mr Wright
3 p.m.—Sunday School

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a. m.—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m—Evensong

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist
Hymns—147, 316, and 180
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-40 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—201, 208 and 204
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
8 a.m.—Matins—Daily.
7-30 p.m.—Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.
4-30 p.m.—Guild of St Helena Monday at Leased Valls, Middle Colaba.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—90
Hymns—128, 21 and 225

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
Esplanade.
8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist
Hymns—147, 317 and 322.
3-30 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—130, 201, 148, and 531

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Address
3-30 p m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Clare Road Byculla.
Rev C. S. Hill B. A. Pastor.
9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a m—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Apollo Bunder.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a m—Preaching Services—Rev A B Ayers
6-30 p.m.—Bishop H Spellmeyer.
All seats, free, all are welcome.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, May 11.

47 Extract from Brigade orders dated 9th May 1907, is published for information.
No 676 Volunteers—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows:—
Captain Arthur Robert Sharp, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 11th May to 10th November 1907.
48 Transfer—No 8196 Sergt G Hilditch is transferred from "I" to "E" Coy in the rank of Volunteer with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	20
C Market, Dadaji Taleo Femeswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	3	17
D Elphinstone, Girgaum, Ghowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	5	5	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	6	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	34	28	100
Total plague deaths to date	140,618		
Same date last year	147	122	273

THE new Corporation has scarcely opened in a satisfactory manner, writes "Free Lance." Its first meetings were productive of a considerable amount of undesirable language, in which the leaders of the rival factions were the principal offenders. If only certain individuals would not think it necessary to make a speech upon every subject that arises, less time would be wasted. It must be rarely indeed that Corporation oratory has influenced a single vote,—indeed there is not much oratery in the Corporation. One finds it difficult to imagine with what object all these lengthy speeches are delivered unless it be to impress the native public. I am quite certain no European ever takes the trouble to read them. It would also be well if the opposing factions could learn to keep their tempers, especially the leaders. 'Scandalous,' 'Monstrous,' &c., are not words that ought to be flying about.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Indigestion, Neuralgia, Headaches, and Nervous Ailments—

Probably nothing tests a woman's patience so much as teaching a class of small children. Their natural restlessness and wandering attention require such persistent 'checking' that the teacher's nerves begin to chafe and tire of being so actively concentrated upon the same task, and the result is an attack of neuralgia or headache. This is well illustrated in a letter from Mrs. E. Thompson, headmistress at the School House, Corringham, who found that having to force the nerves to work beyond their capacity, invariably produced Neuralgia, Indigestion, and a train of nervous ailments which she could only remedy by taking a course of Phosfegine. Conscious

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, April 26.

A LUCKY CHANCELLOR.

THE gods have been good to Mr. Asquith. His first two Budgets have seen him in possession of handsome surpluses. With the first he could do little but give effect to the plans which Mr. Austen Chamberlain had devised, and so found himself in a position similar to that of Disraeli, who once had to accept a Liberal Budget because he had not time to prepare one of his own. The Budget over which the Gladstone Government fell in 1885 was decided upon only on the day of its presentation to the House, a fact which shows that the Chancellor does not always have time for framing elaborate speeches. Lord Rosebery wrote the epitaph of that Government:—

"Here lies a Cabinet; I'll tell thee why,
"It spelt its funeral bier without an 'I.'"

The pun was justified by the fact that the Government having survived its South African, its Egyptian, and Irish policies, came down over a question concerning "the trade."

THE LAST OF THE TUBES.

Both the construction and working of tube railways have now been so perfected and standardised that there are no novel features in either of those respects to record of the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead line, which will be inaugurated on or about June. A visit to the Golder's Green terminus tells one more about the latest tube than a tour through its tunnels. Here one is at once struck by the seeming incongruousness of finding the tail end of a tube line amid pre-eminently rural surroundings, for on emerging from the tunnel under Hampstead Heath the line runs for nearly half a mile in the open, while the bank on which the station is being built commands a fine view over the comparatively unscratched country looking towards West End, Hendon, and Harrow. Very extensive car-sheds, storehouses, and siding accommodation have been provided at Golder's Green, which is also the site of one of the two power sub-stations that control the traction of the line, the other being at Euston. All these buildings are complete, while the sidings are gay with the spick-and-span trains of maroon-coloured cars—which have reached this spot in lorries, after having travelled up from the north via the Midland Railway on their own wheels.

LONGEST RUN AND GREATEST DEPTH.

It was originally intended to continue the Golder's Green branch half a mile further into the village of the name, in order to effect a junction with a surface railway then planned, starting from Edgware. However, this part of the scheme is in a state of suspended animation, though the abutments for a bridge to carry the line over the Finchley-road are in situ. The run from Golder's Green to Hampstead Town gives the longest distance between any pair of stations on a tube railway, viz., nearly one mile and a half, and on this section the tunnel attains a depth below the surface which renders the Hampstead line a Simplon among tube railways. About a quarter of a mile north of Hampstead station the nadir is reached at a depth of 251 feet, while that station itself stands 192 feet below the surface. Notwithstanding the fact that here the twin tunnels are penetrating an ordinary hill, in contradistinction to burrowing under streets and houses, where great vigilance must be exercised in order not to set up vibration, the usual method of lining with cast-iron segments is still followed. The diameter of the circular tunnels is 11 ft. 8 in. on the straight, increasing to 12 ft. 6in. on sharp curves. An additional station is planned—has been constructed, in fact—between Golder's Green and Hampstead, viz., at the "Bull and Bush," but certain difficulties of a non-engineering character have cropped up, which, for the time being prevent the company from sinking a shaft to render it accessible,

THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS.

Continuing past Belsize Park, which station is in a backward state and unlikely to be ready for traffic by June 1, the line comes to Camden-road Junction, where it is joined by the other and shorter branch from the bottom of Highgate Hill and Kentish Town. Thence, the main line runs in a practically straight line, save for a big curve in the neighbourhood of Euston, to its southern terminus at Charing Cross, which occupies the site of the mysterious cellars and subterranean labyrinths of cold Hungerford Market. The distance from Golder's Green to Charing Cross is slightly over eight miles in length. The Highgate branch does not touch the surface at anypoint. The Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway completes the programme of tube railway construction and "underground" electrification planned by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London, and it may be the last tube line constructed within the metropolitan area.

EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The difficulty over the education question, which threatens to produce a split in Het Volk, does not exist in the Orange River Colony, where the Dutch schools have now amalgamated with the Government schools. In so far as it is the Dutch of Holland which is to be protected against the encroachments of English, it would certainly be a benefit to the South African States if it were able to hold its ground, for bilingual countries, as instanced by Switzerland and Belgium, have in many things an advantage over those that speak only one. But High Dutch is as much a foreign language to the Afrikander as is French or German. The Taal, clipped, distorted, defaced with alien, idioms and fast approaching the monosyllabic stage, is hardly even a dialect of the Dutch of Holland. It has borrowed the French double negative (*ne-pas*) from the Huguenots, and says, instead of "the man's dog," "the man his dog." The pronoun "you" has been replaced by "you people," and "they" by "them people." The past indicative of verbs has vanished, so that "I came" is represented by "I is come." And as to "spelling reform," every publisher has his own orthography. Yet it is to be feared that it is this dialect which Het Volk means by Dutch.

IN CAPE COLONY.

Even in Cape Colony it was proposed at the last meeting of the Dutch Teachers' Association—(*a*) "That the English language shall only be used in schools when the teacher is certain that the pupils understand what is said;" and (*b*) "that where the circumstances of a locality are such that the inhabitants are satisfied with Dutch this shall be allowed." This resolution had one opponent, who was, however, soon brought to his senses by indignant expressions of astonishment. He ventured to point out that it would be better to teach the children a good English accent than the Taal, upon which the President retorted. "What is a good English accent? Certainly not the beautiful pronunciation of all the teachers imported from Scotland—*e.g.*, their 'why,' 'which,' and 'what' ('hwy,' 'hwich,' and 'hwat')." Another speaker claimed that African English is as far from being "pure" English as Cape Dutch is from being pure Dutch. And certainly one must know Dutch to understand such English as "I want to buy me a hat," "May Jan come with?" "I didn't have any money, so I must come back," "Thomas threw me with a stone."

DIFFERENCES IN DUTCH.

Whatever the arguments for and against the use of Dutch in the Transvaal schools the official Cape Dutch must not be confused with the Taal, or *patois*. There are at least three forms of Dutch. There is, first, the literary Dutch of Holland, the language which is used in books and newspapers and in the conversation of the cultured classes of Holland and Flanders. It is studied in the university colleges of South Africa, and is of course understood and read by educated people there. Then there is the Dutch of the South African churches, the official Dutch of the Cape and the Transvaal. Lastly, there is the *patois* used by the majority of the South African Dutch as the ordinary medium of intercourse and by all Afrikanders in talking to blacks or Malays. It is the Cape Duch, not the *patois*, that is taught in schools. This form of Dutch is no more than a slightly divergent dialect of European Dutch. It has simplified its inflections, has retained a good many words which are obsolete in Europe, has borrowed from the natives and from the imported Malays who now form a permanent element in South African life, and from other tongues, such as German and English, and shows strong traces of the influence of the Bible; but anyone who knows it can easily read European Dutch, and *vice versa*. It is just "sufficiently distinct from European Dutch for the speakers of the one not to care to speak the other." It is, says Mr. Eiffers, "a language lacking the grammatical niceties of the Dutch of Holland and the shades of meaning which necessarily adorn a tongue of which the learned make use, but no less expressive, and with a scope scarcely, if at all, diminished—a language fit for the pulpit and platform, though falling somewhat in expressions for modern ideas and wholly in technical terms. It is used in churches and courts, it is the language heard in the Cape Parliament, and is taught in schools." The relative position of the Taal and official Cape Dutch is, in fact, similar to that of the dialect and standard English in a Lancashire vilage.

A MARTYR OF RESPECTABILITY.

He was a nice little boy with a rosy face. He wore a good brown overcoat and a motor-beard cap, and it was the latter that had roused the indignation of certain other boys whose lot did not include such luxuries. The aristocrat carried also a paper bag from the fruiterer's, and the young pirates—three of them—followed him persistently, dexterously bombarding him with bits of orange peel and injurious remarks. "Wot d'yer clean it with, kid?" asked one, and his accomplice retorted, with mincing affectation of superiority, "Don't talk to me, ah're go' a slate 'a on!" "'Ow much did it cost?" went on the leader of the chorus. Nine bob an' a bag o' nuts," jeered his ruffian pal. The victim looked round occasionally; his rosy face went very red and his chubby fist was clenched. But just round the corner a large policeman met the party, and the urchins at once sheered off with an elaborate affectation of business elsewhere.

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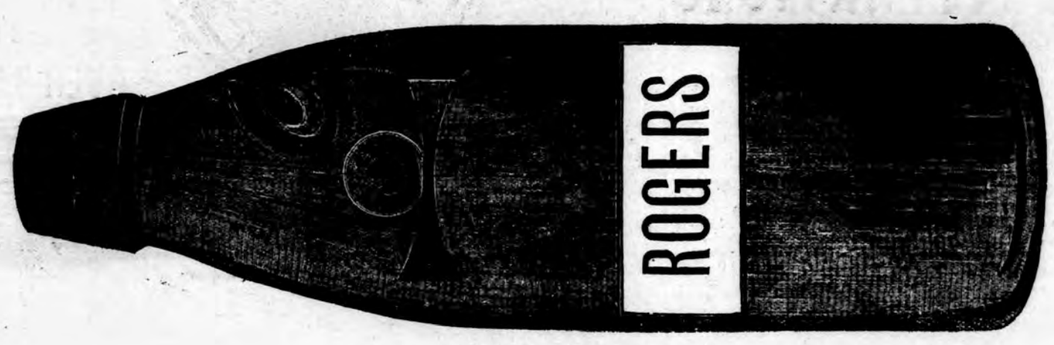

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La Bolsa, Superiores	"	25	4	8	"
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American Eagle, Rothschilds	"	26	3	0	"
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	"	100	7	8	"
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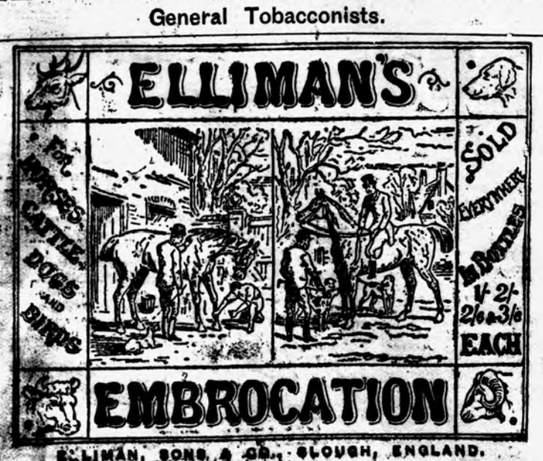

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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

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Lady's Watch. view of Movement

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade 8 plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver		Rs.	95
" " " Gold		"	260
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" " Gold		"	265
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Gents Watch. View of Movement.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY : SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

INDIA OFFICE, April 22.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

ARMY HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

To be assistant adjutant-general, Royal Engineers—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H C Nanton, R E.

To be a Staff captain—Capt S F Muspratt, 12th Cav.

BRIGADE STAFF

To be a brigade-major—Capt A W Peck, 32nd Sam Browne's Cav.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

To be a professor Major A C M Waterfield, M V O 11th Lancers, vice Lieut-Col O M S F Shore

April 20.

Royal Naval Reserve —Sub-Lieut J A Davidson to be lieutenant. Acting Sub-Lieut O K Paris has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant.

April 22,

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet—namely:— H R Tough, H W K Young, A F Pridham, D Maxwell, P D Crofton, J A Gilmour, E K Boldam-Whetham, A D D Smyth, E R Corson, R D B Haddon, O A Kerr, B Copplinger, A R Chalmer H Post, A H M White, Hon R Coke, A R Hammick, F G Finnis, A E P Lyons, F O Lucas, K O Relyar, G E B Carter A Wishart, C P Hearle, S M G Grayener, F N Miles A L N Addey, T G S Hilton, P R B Stevens, H C B Firman, T G A Moorcroffe, G F W Wilson, O G Stuart, A M Willoughby, H W T K Seymour, E H Hext' J K Leuger.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut P J Spray to be lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, April 23.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham Capt and Brevet Major G A C Wood, retired pay (Reserve of Officers) to be commandant and secretary

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Capt S Hickards is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut G Fitz C Clarke to be lieutenant vice A E Lindsay, promoted

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Lieut L A de S de Thoren resigns his commission

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Supernumerary Lieut F H Marshall to be lieutenant vice A G Piddington resigned

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned captains are seconded for service in the Ordnance Factories:—S U Haise K E Haynes

FOOT GUARDS

Grenadier Guards:—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants;—E O Stewart vice the Hon M S Parker promoted J S S P V Viscount Gort vice L M Gregson appointed Adjutant Guards depot

Scots Guards—Lieut N A Orr-Ewing is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Norfolk Regt—Capt C A Renwick retires on retired pay Supernumerary Capt A H D Stracy to be Captain vice C H Rawlins

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt Lieut H L Roache from half pay to be lieutenant supernumerary to establishment with precedence next below F R Staff Lieut C G M slade retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under to provisions of Article 509 Royal Warrant March 19, 1906

The South Wales Borderers Second Lieut M T Johnson, from 3rd Batt the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt, to second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G E C Ward, seconded

The East Surrey Regt—Capt A H S Hart-Synnot, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Capt J D G Walker, D S O is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Lieut A D E Alfred is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut C H Campbell to be Captain, vice Brevet Major N J G Cameron, seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut W J J S Russell-Smith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned captains to be majors—namely:—J W H Maturin, vice H L Humphreys, promoted; P O Hazelton, vice E E Bernard, D M G promoted

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col R F Mothersington M D is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health Capt R E G Phillips retires, receiving a gratuity; Lieut W K Beaman is seconded under the provisions of Article 349, Royal Warrant.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt J A Russell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The undermentioned Staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss J H Cougleton, Miss C H E Gerahty The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally:—Miss A P Wilson

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned conductors from the Army Ordnance Corps to be assistant commissaries of ordnance, with the honorary rank of lieutenant:—G W Haynes, vice Honorary Capt W J Westlake, Promoted; J G Meager, vice Honorary Capt W Halliek, absorbed.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT

Capt A B R Mangles, paymaster, to be Staff paymaster, with the substantive rank of major, vice Major E D Harvest, temporary half-pay

MEMORANDA

Col W F Hawkins, C M G, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Col F S L Penno, on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A Rowley, half-pay retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col P B Hanham to be brevet colonel; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A Jones, R E, is granted the honorary rank of captain

RESERVE OF OFFICERS

I S C Rose, late lieutenant, the King's Royal Rifle Corps to be lieutenant

Admiralty, 22nd April,

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY

Captain Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Major Henry Forbes Mackay, extra-regimentally employed Dated 22nd April, 1907

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY

Captain Percy Molloy is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department, vice Captain Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, Royal Marine Artillery Dated 22nd April, 1907

Admiralty, 23rd April,

Sub-Lieutenant Alfred Geoffrey Peace has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th April.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Henry Bradford Maltby has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th April 1907

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Percy Gibson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request Dated 22nd April, Lieutenant William Henry Rothwell has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve Dated 22nd April

ADMIRALTY, 24th April,

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Clifford Watson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th June.

Clerk Arthur Gilmer Smith has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 20th April.

ADMIRALTY, 25th April,

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Lieutenant James Thomas Walter Charles to be Commander Dated 24th April, 1907

Sub Lieutenant George Frank Dugdale has this day been promoted to Lieutenant

26th April

PRINCESS LOUISE'S (SUTHERLAND AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS)

Major-General John Edward Boyes, C B, to be Colonel, vice Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General John Sport deceased Dated 20th March, 1907

War Office, Whitehall,

26 April,

COMMAND AND STAFF

Colonel George V Kemball, C B, D S O, from half-pay, to be an Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Colonel F F Johnson, C B, whose tenure has expired Dated 15 April, 1907

Colonel George W H Pain, C B from half-pay, to be a Colonel in charge of Records, vice Colonel C G O Money, C B whose tenure has expired Dated 21st April.

Major Charles C M G, Royal Engineers, from a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Head-Quarters Dated 1st April.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Royal Military College, Lieutenant George A M Docker, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be an officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Lieutenant A. A. S. Younger, Royal Artillery, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 16th April.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Lieutenant His Royal Highness Prince Arthur F F A of Connaught, K G, G C V O Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King from 7th Queen's Own Hussars to be Captain Supernumerary Establishment. Dated 27th April.

3rd King's Own Hussars Second Lieutenant George E Turner is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 14th April.

7th Queens Own Hussars Lieutenant William Gibbs to be Captain vice A F A Imbert Terry resigned Dated 20th April.

21st Empress of India's Lancers Major William N Corbeaux retires on retired pay Dated 27th April 1907

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Royal field Artillery Supernumerary Captain Legh H D Broughton to be Captain vice The Honourable O H Stanley Dated 7th April.

Captain The Honourable Oliver H Stanley to be Adjutant vice L H D Broughton whose tenure has expired Dated 7th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery Major Charles P Carter is seconded for service in the Ordnance Factories Dated 8th April.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3,041 tons captain S Beer, will sail to-day for Marmugoa.

THE Shan Line steamer Shan Allum, 1,917 two captain E Page, will sail to-day for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

THE B S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons captain W Hill will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Huntsman, 4,827 tons, captain C S Rhodes, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, captain F D Lorne, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers

THE steamer Ismaila, 3,331 tons captain J N Ross, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 5,068 tons, captain F L Pyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe &c. with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickley	R N
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Heneage	R N
H M S Proserpine	Comdr James	R N
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Farewell	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cmdr W Hoes	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 10.

Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey	Calcutta		G Tejpal & Co
Bulimba	1607	Morgan			M M & Co
Ceylon Maru	5068	Pyne	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
Dathanna	2999	Davies	Baltimore	21-5	R A Wiles
Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	28-5	P & O Co
Helias	869	Knudsen			F F Campbell & Co
Ismaila	3331	Ross			M M & Co
Khalif	2219	Watts			K Nixon & Co
Lavor	1817	Bunel			Swadeshi S N Co
Madura	1275	Eitoa			M M & Co
New Orleans	2262	Key			
Oriental	3805	Lewellen			P & O Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill	Calcutta		M M & Co
Persia	6198	Haughton			P & O Co
Querimba	4937	Smith			M M & Co
Reichstag	1339	Thie	Durban	17 5	A Strandes
Shamjehan	3566	Davison			Shah S N Co
Singu	1912	rurie			Shaw Wallace & Co
Talv	741	Enger			F F Campbell & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber			M M & Co
Warora	2,65	Kedsie			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jedda	13-5	Shah S N Co
B	Othello	327	Readoy	Hull	11-5	F Muir & Co
C & R	Trafford Hall	3457	Hood	K'chi	12-5	K N & Co
D & E	Clan M'pherson	3041	Beer	M Goa	10-15	F Muir & Co
F	Chupra	3954	Goss	London	M	M & Co
G	Haidari	1563	D'Lorne	M'tius	10-5	B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Heldt	Durban	7-5	A trandes
K	Spithead	2295	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5	W & A G & Co
L	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	13-5	Glade & Co
O	Umsinga	1895	Robertson	M'borough	1 -5	R A Willis
P	Crusader	2744	Miburn	Hull	18-5	W & A G & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1997	Bevill	K'chi	11-5	Shah S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi		Ahmed	Manglore	10-5	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Ismail	B Nagar	11-5	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	22-5	W & A G & Co
2	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	11-5	K N & Co
3	D Baldaino	2684	Costa	Genoa	15-5	F R'ttino & Co
4	Capri	4195	Belsito	S'ghai	17-5	F R'ttino & Co
5	Mombasa	3 38	Johnson	A'werp	18-5	M M & Co
6	Hatumet	2584	ders	Antwerp	14-5	W & A G & Co
8	Bohemia	2311	Datsevich	Trieste	16 5	A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4295	Sh hope	Antwerp	25-5	K Nixon & Co
10 & 11	Malta	6 6	Peters	Shanghai	14-5	P and O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5	P & O Co
15	City of Madrid	3135	Knaut	N F		K Nixon & Co
16	Heudon Hall	2586	Tyson	Newport	23-5	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ismaila s	Ross	Calcutta, Apr 26
10	Ceylon Maru s	Pyne	Kobe, Apr 7
10	Persia s	Haughton	London, Apr 19

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
10	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi
	Haidari s	Lorne	Mauritius via Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Macpherson Beer for Mormugoa.
" Shah Allum Page for Karachi &c.
" Onipenta Hill for Calcutta.
" Huntsman Rhodes for Dunkirk &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hellas for Singapore
" Ceylon Maru for Kobe &c
" Baron Cawdor for Calcutta
" Ismaila for Calcutta &c
" Querimba for Calcutta &c
" Singu for Rangoon
" Chupra for Antwerp

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
7	Pentakota	J G Bowman	Rangoon
	Santhia	R Phillips	Bombay
	Kutsang	R O D Bradley	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
3	Good Hope	Calcutta
3	Trifelo	New York
4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
6	Bangala	Negapatam
6	Larins	Melbourne
7	Gwaliar	Rangoon
7	Moltkefels	Middlesbro
7	Belle of England	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

8	Gisela	Calcutta
11	Golconda	London
12	Nadir	Bombay
12	Loodiana	Calcutta
13	Pongola	Calcutta
14	Silesia	Trieste
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

THE B I S N Co's ss "Chanda" arrived at Suez on the afternoon of 9th instant.

THE B I S N Co's s s "Avoca" left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—20 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 32,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

City of Madrid s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 120 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 16 bales hemp, Ebjie Comersay; 14000 cwts bonemeal, E Kaderboy.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

Hendon Hall s—32932 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mombassa s—163 bales hemp, P Bamjee; 1001 cwts teaseed, 2009 cwts linseed, 1315 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Kt of the Garter s—300 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2700 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhai; 2400 cwts poppyseed, S Manockji 172 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co.

Hatumet s—110 bales cotton fly, N Damjee; 200 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 8 bales hemp, O Heerjee and Co.

Chupra s—4318 cwts teaseed, 9802 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 115 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1900 cwts rapeseed N Lalloobhai; 1 00 tons manganese ore, K Reeves and Co; 1200 cwts popyseed, 2100 cwts rapeseed, K Nexon and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed, E Lam and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, 4 00 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA.

City of Madrid s—1100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 1156 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 30 bales hemp, B Reeves and Co; 30 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton, 1000 cwts castorseed and 3001 cwts rapeseed, 201 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschack and Co; 5000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwts rapeseed and 5000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 1200 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri; 1000 bales cotton, B Jamjee and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed, Worman and Co; 100 cwts linseed, Societa Colombo Italiana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—90 bales hemp, B Reeves and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behemia s—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 100 cwts gum, A H Mawjee and Co; 31 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—16 bales hemp, The Agave Fibre and Co; 550 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons; 55 bales cotton J A Bagha and Co; 30 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crusader s—990 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—58 bales twist, The Savadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Othello s—2 bales carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bohemia s—21 bales twist, The Savadeshi Mills and Co; 100 bales twist, The Elphinston ills.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co Baldino s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Hatumet s—6027 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist C Bhowanidas; 60 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 30 cwts byabale, A H Mawjee and Co; 242 lbs ivory, A Visram; 100 bales twist, The Framjee Petel Sons Co; 1000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—500 bales twist The Framji Petit S M and Co; 100 bales twist C Bhowanidas; 300 bales twist Tata and Co.

Ceyloon Maru—1,0 0 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Company.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton P Visram and Co.

Capri s—300 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Ceylon Maru s—3.0 bales cotton, P Visram and Co,

FOR OSAKA

Ceylon Maru s—400 bales twist, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

A WEDDING had to be postponed at Billingborough, Lincolnshire, because the bridegroom omitted to notify the date of the contemplated marriage to the registrar. The wedding party and the officiating minister assembled in the Wesleyan church, and after waiting some time for the registrar the bridegroom's oversight dawned upon him. The registrar resided ten miles away, and the minister had no alternative but to postpone the wedding.

FRANK TIMMONS, who was undergoing imprisonment at Marion, Indiana, for wife-beating requested leave of absence for an hour that he might trim the trees in his garden. Leave was granted, and Timmons, on his return, was promptly followed by his wife, who accused him of having stolen his son's shirt. The sheriff compelled Timmons to remove his shirt, and while the guards held him, his wife thrashed him with a cudgel until he begged for mercy.